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Established 1887

Shuttle Success Bolsters Plans for Space Ventures

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service
WARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. — After lmost flawless performance of the space shutblumbia on its first voyage, space agency offi-have begun to draw up firmer plans for the e of man in space, a future they had always ioned with a ciarity that left their critics scoff-

e triumph of Columbia is expected to lead to with countless commercial, scientific and ny applications. the Columbia would probably begin its return to Cape Canaveral, Pla, riding piggyback on

ang 747, in seven or eight days.

said the optimistic estimate was that the shuthild fly again under its own power in less than onths on a four-day flight, after which it might ale to turn around and return to space four-hs later. Ultimately, officials envision the le as being able to to make return trips in a

Tofinitely Smarter

parently responding to the space program's s, Christopher C. Kraft, in a message relayed e astronauts just before they left the shuttle, We just became infinitely smarter."

nat uncertainty remained Tuesday centered on ions about just how quickly the spaceship he readied for another flight.

scialists must determine the extent of the damo the tiles that protect the ship from the scar-cat of re-entry into the atmosphere. There was some question about the suitability of the hing pad at Cape Canaveral for quick re-use, and was heavily damaged during lift-off. dose a inspection of the tiles reveals no funda-

al problems, the optimistic estimate of a hing in autumn could prove true, with the test mission in the spring and the fourth and final test flight late in 1982. The first operational — or nonexperimental — flight would take place by the end of that year.

The payload for that flight, as now planned, will be a TDRS — Tracking and Data Relay Satellite —

Acciaim for the shuttle's success comes from countries around the world. Details, Page 2.

to be gently released into Earth orbit. Three more missions will carry a variety of satellites for communications and other purposes.

The fifth operational mission will be in mid-1983,

with the first military satellite, of undisclosed purpose. Later that year, the sixth mission will carry the first major scientific payload, the European-built Spacelab, in which scientists will be able to work as in a laboratory on Earth.

In its military uses, the shuttle will be able to carry reconnaissance satellites into orbit. Some have suggested that it might be used in the assembly of unmanned space stations armed with lasers and other sophisticated weapons.

Plans for nonmilitary satellites envision them assisting scientists in mapping and forecasting weather as well as offering data for agricultural use and collecting solar energy for the earth.

The most futuristic proposals for the shuttle see it playing a role in the construction of space colo-

Re-servicing of Columbia began at Edwards almost as soon as the spacecraft rolled to a stop. Just as every day of delay in the turnaround time of an oil tanker or cruise ship strains its profit margin, so would delays in the time until each shuttle mission

is again poised for flight.

The space agency hopes that when the shuttle reaches its operational phase each mission will cost between \$35 million and \$40 million in 1981 dollars, of which \$5 million would be charged to the

users. The only estimates available for costs of the four tests flights, the first of which was completed Tuesday, is one-fourth of the total developmental cost of \$9.9 billion.

For some engineers the chief worry in Columbia's re-entry was that the loss of tiles on pods housing fuel tanks for the two orbital maneuvering ystems might lead to rupture of those tanks from the heat of re-entry.

The servicing at Edwards is expected to take a week. After Columbia has been airlifted to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, readying it for the next flight will take several months, assuming no major re-design and replacement of the tiles is decided upon.

The operations at Edwards involve an elaborate series of technological steps that began Tuesday when, almost as soon as Columbia rolled to a halt, a "flammability vapor detector" the size of a kitchen stove was rolled up to the spacecraft by men in protective suits to "suiff" for explosive vapors.

The concern was that such vapors — particularly hydrogen gas — might have leaked into the cavernous cargo bay of the shuttle or into spaces surrounding its various engines in the rear of the craft, turning the shuttle into a potential bomb. While one van moved up to attach air hoses to blow any such gases out of the internal spaces another van attached similar lines to pump freon refrigerating fluid into the spacecraft cooling system.

especially the part protecting the extremely heatsensitive computers. Other tasks before Columbia is ready to return to Florida include purging fuel tanks for all three engine systems, testing the tiles, draining and purging the fuel cells that provided electricity and installing the 17-piece tail cone assembly to streamline the

stern of the shuttle for its piggyback ride.

An important test being performed at Edwards with a view to improving shuttle performance on future missions is weighing the spacecraft and determining its center of gravity with great precision before anything is unloaded.

A critical factor in achieving optimum spacecraft response in re-entry and in enabling the astronauts to fly it like an airplane was knowing its weight distribution and center of gravity. Never before had a vehicle built like a stubby-winged airplane at-

tempted to re-enter the atmosphere.

In the giant hangar at the Kennedy Center, where two shuttles can be serviced side-by-side. Columbia's tiles will be repaired and all preparations made for its next flight. Once preliminary steps were taken, such as re-

placement of the two-man crew by substitute astronauts some 45 minutes after the landing, Columbia was towed to the "de-servicing area." To continue servicing the craft en route to the de-

rvicing area, a convoy of support vehicles, such as the cooling van and power generator, moved along in stately procession, their lines still attached to the

That most of the damaged tiles came off in pieces suggests that they were shattered in some way. In an interview Monday. Mel Burke, manager in charge of preparations for the landing, pointed out that the original loss of tiles, when Columbia was first carried on a test flight atop a 747, were apparently caused by the whipping action of green tape that came loose.

The tape had been applied to streamline the sharp edges where tiles were missing. Columbia was flown to Florida before all of its tiles had been applied. Instead of protecting the tiles in flight. Mr. Burke said, the tape came loose and whipped at the tiles, breaking a number of them.

When Columbia was launched Sunday, frag-ments of ice that had formed on the giant tank of super-cooled fuel for the main engine, attached to Columbia's belly to be jettisoned later, might have performed the same role.



Space shuttle astronaut Capt. Robert L. Crippen, top, and his wife Virginia prepare to follow shuttle pilot John W. Young and his wife Susy down the ramp of a NASA jet as they arrived Tuesday at Ellington Air Force Base in Texas.

pain Rethinks U.S. Military Pact

ames M. Markham ew York Times Service

 New Premier Leolvo Sotelo is hoping to n into NATO before the this year. However, he st to negotiate a fully ed military treaty with the ates that takes account of anding as a democracy. ulvo Sotelo, 55. whose inwas violently interrupted zure of the Cortes during cessful coup on Feb. 23. his plans in a recent upven on the understanding vould not be quoted di-

connections with Western and its evolving relationthe United States, as a

inhington Post Service
)N — The Thatcher gov-

n's long-term military

mister John Nott an-

it and other defense offi-

cated that some major

t and weapons develop-

have to be curtailed be-

conomic constraints and

ting cost of new military

y. Mr. Nott cited the ex-West Germany, which re-

aconced the cancellation

of new tanks, anti-tank

ighter aircraft and other

of us are spreading our

bandoning any of its ba-itments to NATO, De-

nas begun a major review

to curb equipment costs

centerpiece of his government's policies. This was the focus of his talks here last week with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

More so than his predecessor, Adolfo Suarez, Mr. Calvo Sotelo appears determined to chart a furnly Western-oriented foreign policy. He has decided to reduce sharply the Soviet Union's heavy diplomatic presence in Spain A principal concern is the strategic Canary, Islands, where Soviet "fishing" vessels, laden with so-phisticated radar, are known to be eneaged in extensive electronic

Outlining his future govern-Caivo Socio specifically warned

He rejected the Soviet argument stituents, to opposition parties and that the size of European military to public opinion at large. Spanish blocs should be frozen.

Until now the government's NATO strategy had been unclear. As a man who evidently insists on intellectual and bureaucratic orderliness, the new premier envisions two stages for Spain's new defense alignments.

The first is renegotiation of the The existing treaty, he noted, was Franco dictatorship, with Spain in as he put it. an extremely weak negotiating pocertain.

Moseow against attempting to veto Spain is a lively democracy, with a ing defense industries that of Spanish membership in NATO. Spanish membership in NATO.

opinion, he said, will insist on improvement of the treaty, which gives the U.S. Air Force and Navy access to four strategic bases and numerous communications facili-

Without going into specifics, Mr. Calvo Sotelo said the new treaty would have to be financially five-year-old treaty with the United States, which expires Sept. 21. more generous — the existing one ed States, which expires Sept. 21. and some grants - and in effect concluded in the last months of the raise Spain to a "best ally" status, Spain will seek a major U.S.

sition and its political future un- commitment to modernization of the Spanish armed forces and the Now, Mr. Calvo Sotelo said, setting up in Spain of job-generat-Spain is a lively democracy, with a ing defense industries that could

ground forces in West Germany,

Dzhermen M. Gvishiani

Russian Quits Vienna Post In Spy Affair

VIENNA — A Soviet scientist who was accused of espionage in the field of oil technology resigned Wednesday as secretary of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.

Arkady Belozorov, 47, secretary of the institute since December, 1979, offered his resignation in a letter denying the espionage charges and calling them unjusti-

"I deny the charges completely," Mr. Belozorov wrote. "The accusations may disturb the spirit of the institute, wherefore I have decided regretfully to offer my resigna-

Mr. Belozorov left Vienna with his wife and daughter and is not expected to return to Austria, institute sources said.

Dzhermen M. Gvishiani, who is chairman of the institute council. was also mentioned in connection with the espionage charges but the institute said it had "no information regarding the accusations about Academician Gvishiani reported in the press."

Mr. Gvishiani, was formerly deputy chairman of the Soviet state Committee on Science and Technology and is a son-in-law of the late premier, Alexei N. Kosy-

The institute was set up in the era of detente on the basis of an agreement between the late President Lyndon B. Johnson's National Security adviser McGeorge Bundy and the Mr. Gvishiani "His dedication and services 10

the institute are widely recognized and appreciated," an institute offi-cial said. Press Reports

But in the case of Dr. Belozerov

a news release said, "Unfortunate-ly, even the suspicion of improper harmful, Therefore, Dr. Belozerov has decided he should resign. His resignation has been accepted." Austrian and foreign press re-

ports, quoting local security offi-cials, described Mr. Belozorov as Soviet KGB secret police colonel whose task was to find out details about oil drilling in the sea, especially off the coast of Norway.

Rank-and-File Communists Ask Change in Polish Party The Polish news agency PAF

By Brian Mooney

TORUN, Poland - An unprecedented national conference of rank-and-file Communist activists here Wednesday made sweeping demands for personnel changes in the ruling party's leadership. largescale devaceratization and clarification of events in the country to Poland's Soviet bloc allies.

The 500 delegates, representing a drive for democratization within emmunist Party, said the personnel changes should be made at the central committee's next plenary session, due to be held before the end of April They also demanded the right to

send representatives of the grassroots democracy movement to the meeting and called for the proceedings to be broadcast live on national television.

Speakers at the conference expressed disappointment that the party's ruling apparatus had failed to produce any serious program and make personnel changes at the last central committee meeting. They also demanded that the full minutes of that session be pub-

A resolution adopted by a nearly unanimous vote asked for direct elections at the forthcoming national party congress, scheduled before July 20. It stated that the pre-congress committees were not fully representative of the party's rank-and-file membership.

"The 10th central committee plenum should effect real personnel changes in the central committee and Politburo involving members who have lost the political support of the party's rank-and-file," the resolution stated.

It also called for a radical change in the party's information policy which, delegates had charged, manipulated the facts.

Wednesday's conference was organized without the initiative of the Communist Party's central apparatus. It was held with the tacit approval of the authorities, despite their earlier misgivings. We are not challenging Com-

Weinberger opposes arms control talks until Russia limits forces deployed around Poland. Page 2.

munist ideology, but we are challenging the gap between theory and practice," Lech Witkowski, a philosophy professor who was one of the organizers, told reporters. Speakers in the conference hall were highly critical of the party

leadership, reserving some of their sharpest criticism for hard-liners like Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, accusing him of running a distorted information poli-

"We are fighting for an idea. The top people in the party are only fighting to stay in their posione speaker from Szczecin

declared. The grass-roots democracy movement in the Communist Party, which has generated deep suspicion and concern in Moscow, began last summer after the 1980 workers' revolt which gave rise to

Zbigniew Iwanow, a Torun fac-tory leader who is appealing his expulsion from the party for setting up an independent Communist structure, said that the grass-roots movement, set up mainly through universities, had already encompassed a third of the party's 3 mil-lion members.

1980 and its balance of payments problem remained serious. Exports to non-Communist nations dropped by 28 percent while those to Communist countries fell by 17 percent.

said Tuesday night that food ra-

tioning in Poland would be extend-

ed on May I to include butter.

cereals and flour but later with-

drew the report, saving it was pub-

meted by telephone, could not give

any reason for the withdrawal but

said that the council of ministers

had not made any binding decision

that Poland's exports fell sharply

in the first quarter of this year

compared with the same period of

The agency's duty editor, con-

lished prematurely.

on the subject.

In an econom

Bankers Hopeful

FRANKFURT (Reuters) -Western bankers are hopeful that broad agreement on an interim solution to Poland's debt problems can be reached when banks meet Polish officials in London Thurs-

The plan to give Poles some breathing space moved forward when Wesi German banks agreed to postpone repayment of their portion of \$1.05 billion in capital due over the next three months.

Dresdner Bank said Wednesday in a statement on behalf of the German banks that the agreement was conditional on all creditors receiving equal treatment. A similar agreement among British banks was reached Friday and other Western banks are generally willing to support the plan, bankers

Reporter Confesses Story Subject Faked; Washington Post Returns Pulitzer Prize

International Herold Tribune
WASHINGTON — The Washington Post will give up the Pul-itzer Prize awarded to reporter

Janet Cooke for ber story on an 8year-old drug addict, after learning that the child did not exist. In a message to the Pulitzer Prize Foundation Wednesday, Post Executive Editor Benjamin C.

Bradlee said: "It is with great sad-ness and regret that I inform you that Janet Cooke, The Washington Post reporter awarded the Pulitzer Prize for feature writing Monday, has determined that she cannot accept the award.
"She told Post editors early this

morning that her story — about an 8-year-old heroin addict — was in fact a composite, that the quotes attributed to a child were in fact fabricated, and that certain events described as eyewitnessed did not in fact happen.

"Janet Cooke was a particulary promising and talented young re-porter. She regrets these events as much as The Washington Post re-grets them. She has offered her resignation, and it has been accept-

Miss Cooke, 26, was the first black woman to win a Pulitzer award for journalism. She wrote the story, "Jimmy's World," in September, 1980, while a member of the staff of the District Weekly,

The Post's special Thursday section devoted to community news. In the story, Miss Cooke told how she had seen a friend of the child's mother inject the boy with

heroin. While making clear that the names had been changed, the story described in graphic detail the child, his life and how he had become an addict. The piece stirred outrage at the Washington city administration and led to an unsuccessful search

for "Jimmy" and his mother. At one point District of Columbia ofthreatened to subpoena Miss Cooke to get her to reveal "Jimmy's" real name. But Miss Cooke reportedly warned them that any disclosure of the child's real identity could be dangerous to the child himself.

Her story was given added credibility when teachers and social workers said that heroin was being used by other children "Jimmy's"

Mr. Bradlee also said that he had talked with Miss Cooke's parents and that The Post would do everything possible to enable Miss Cooke to get professional help to get back on the right track. He told Post staff members that the paper would apologize to its

readers and would start now to restore its damaged image because "credibility is all we have

Mr. Bradlee sent a message to Washington Mayor Marion Barry Wednesday, saying that the parts of the story had been fabricated and that "Jimmy" was a "compos-

Awarding of the Pulitzer to Miss Cooke on Monday also set off a new round of controversy when various persons questioned her biographical sketch released by the Pulitzer committee at Columbia University in New York.

That sketch, which Miss Cooke said was accurate on Tuesday after questions had been raised about it. identified her as a magna cum laude graduate of Vassar who had a masters degree from the University of Toledo and had studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. In its own story Tuesday. The Post said that Miss Cooke was a native of Toledo. Ohio. and came to the paperfrom the staff of the Toledo Blade in January, 1980.

However, a Vassar official said that Miss Cooke attended the school for one year. A spokesman for the University of Toledo, said that a check of the school's records showed Miss Cooke was graduated from Toledo with a bachelor's degree in English literature in August, 1976. He said there were no records at the school to indicate she had a master's degree from To-

. ly Reg Gratton

or the 1990s.

** *****41 **

\ LUMPUR - Lawyers. ists, a former prime and even a pro-govern-vspaper have joined the wotest against controverowers that the Malaysian nt has granted itself. is is one of the most i prosperous countries in conents of the new legisy the measures are not emocratic, but unneces

sistation strengthens govcontrol over political ac-Malaysia's private asso-nd amends the constiture the head of state greatto declare an emergency.
ws were overwhelmingly the lower house of Parlespite opposition from he societies and pressure ncluding the Malaysian aion Congress, which say authority strikes at the CTROCTECY.

ndamental Liberties

ost outspoken opponent is a laws, the Bar Council, bed them as the latest in ne of measures eroding dal liberties. ia, which has had parlia-

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democracy since inde-from Britain in 1957, alstringent security laws ich an individual can be without trial for being il of the government, the aid in a long memoran- gamzations and other pressure

ain and other European allies. "We are going to have to concentrate our efforts" on the most cost-effec-

tive equipment and weapons.

Mr. Nott also revealed that Britain's military spending will not be increased above the inflation level in the coming fiscal year because overspending had pushed this ear's increase to 5 percent above inflation.

NATO Target Britain's annual increase in military spending will still average about 2½ percent above inflation, Mr. Nott said, compared to the agreed NATO target of 3 percent. Analysts in London estimate Britain's military expenditure would

efforts too thinly," he said of Brit-

have to grow by at least 7 percent above inflation each year to main-

tain all its current commitments

The changes in the laws govern-

The government has said that

ing societies would go further, probibiting the collective right to

the new laws on societies are not

punitive and that the people could

still speak and act freely. Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri

Ghazali Shafie told Parliament in

moving the bill, a series of amend-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ments to the 1966 Societies Act.

that the aim was to strip away the mask of so-called friendly societies

that operated as political organiza-

50 Societies

He said opponents of the legisla-tion were arraid of being exposed

The remark was a reference to

outspoken organizations such as

the 35,000-strong Malaysian

Moslem Youth Movement and the

reform movement, Aliran, which

have been leading opposition to the new laws by about 50 of Malaysia's 14,000 registered soci-

The legislation widens the pow-

ers of the government's registrar of

societies, giving him new grounds to cancel the registration — effec-

rively ban - any society or associ-

ation. There is no appeal to the courts, only to the home affairs

category of "political societies" which could include consumer or-

groups under its definition.

The law also designates a new

criticize, the lawyers added.

itain Reviewing Military Spending Plans and future equipment and weap- NATO" by continuing to maintain ons development. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar

consider raising Britain's military expenditure above the 3-percent

recovery in Britain will begin soon. Details, Page 2.

tration was spending on arms.

sea and air defense of the Eastern W. Weinberger had urged Mr. Atlantic supply route from the Nott last month in Washington to United States to Europe, defense of Britain itself and the many NATO bases here, and an inde-pendent British nuclear deterrent. Contrary to recent speculation, Mr. Nott emphasized that all these commitments would be maintained. In particular, he said, the commitment of 55,000 British

target. Mr. Weinberger also re-

Mrs. Thatcher's chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, predicts that economic

minded allied defense ministers at NATO meetings this month how much more the Reagan adminis-Mr. Nott told reporters Wednesday he was certain "the Reagan

troops in West Germany "is not

under review, nor is it questioned."
Without abandoning any of its broad NATO commitments, Mr. Nott said in a defense white paper published Wednesday: "I shall be considering in the coming months with the chiefs of staff, and in consultation with our allies, how technological and other changes can

administration believes we are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1) making a unique contribution to

The registrar would be empowered to de-register any political society which has noncitizens as members or which receives money from abroad. He could also prohibit any society from having "any affiliation, connection, communication or

other dealing" with any foreign organization. Mr. Tan Sri Ghazali has said that it may be months or even years before the registrar takes action under his new powers. The critics have asked why they are

necessary at all. The government is well-en-I, there is little prospect of renewed racial strife between the Chinese and the Malays that in 1969 threatened to tear the country apart, and the Communist guerrilla threat inside the country

has been contained. Yet under the amendments to the federal constitution, a controversial clause grants Malaysia's elected king powers to declare an emergency if he believes it to be necessary. He can also make laws during an emergency which cannot be challenged in any court.

Former Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman said that the

changes were made too hastily. He added, though, that he was not necessarily against them.

Aliran, which for the past six months has been under the threat of de-registration, said the king's new power to declare an emergengives the Cabinet [which advises the king the sort of absolute discretion that does not exist in any parliamentary democracy.

Government Powers Stir Opposition in Malaysia ly by the new laws despite the unusually vociferous opposition, in-cluding rare criticism from a proment daily newspaper. The Star. It has given wide exposure to opponents of the legislation and editorially urged the government

INSIDE

Salvador Arms

The United States already this year has shipped more tons of weapons to El Salvador's junta than the overall amount which leftist guerrillas have received from Soviet-bloc countries, according to government figures.

U.S. Budget

Page 3.

President Reagan, slowly working up to a half-day schedule, has received a gloomy private assessment of the legislative prospects for his economic program. At a meeting neith the address and his ing with top advisers and his legislative liaison staff, the president was told his program faces tough scrutiny from Democratic liberals in the House and a forceful rearguard action from Republican conservatives in the Senate.

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Firemen in Hamburg are shown attempting to shore up the walls of a building of the university after bomb explosion.

Hamburg University Hit by Bomb; Hunger Strikers' Backers Blamed

BONN — A powerful bomb tore through a Hamburg University building Wednesday and three fires were set in Lueneburg, in the latest attacks by supporters of jailed hunger-striking terrorists, police reported. The authorities in Frankfurt, Munich and Berlin were reported to be taking precautions against more attacks over

A lawyer for one of the 26 hunger strikers said meanwhile that his client, Sigurd Debus, had "clinically" died from his nine-week rus chem, Signito Debus, man chimeany the front his him week fast, although authorities were keeping him "legally" alive by arti-

The Hamburg attackers painted slogans of the outlawed Red Army Faction and the motto "Solidarity With the Starving" on the walls of the university building where the bomb exploded, according to the police. Walls were damaged and windows blown

out, but no injuries were reported. The 26 members of the Red Army Faction and the affiliated Movement of the Second of June have been refusing food since early February, demanding improved prison conditions and treatment as prisoners of war.

Kabul Agents Said to Seize Man Outside U.S. Embassy viet soldiers arrived to take the

captive away.

friendly, and such vigilance ap-

pears to be intended to thwart any

dash for sanctuary by Soviet per-

Last September a Soviet enlisted

Kabul seeking refuge. After a week

he voluntarily left the embassy

compound and returned to Soviet

Helicopter Surveillance

major celebrations are scheduled

Other diplomatic reports from

small-arms fire are said to be heard

country's third largest city. According to another Western diplo-

the complete control of the insur-

Clash Reported

The diplomat also said that a

man he described as "one of our

best informants" provided details

of a clash between Afghan forces

and guerrillas in which the govern-

According to the informant, a

unit of 300 Afghan soldiers was or-dered to set off from Hossein Kote, near the Bagram airfield, on

a surveillance mission. The detach-

ment was attacked, and the diplo-

mat, quoting the informant, said all but 36 of the soldiers were ei-

ther killed or captured or defected

The informant also said that the

36 survivors who were ultimately

led out of the trap by reinforce-

ments were so angry that their res-

cue took so long that they threat-ened to shoot the commander of

In Kabul, a Western diplomatic

source reported, five members of

Khad, the Aighan secret police,

were killed two days ago when the

jeep they were riding in was am-bushed in the Dehmanzang dis-

set ablaze and burned for a full

ing at several schools.

to the guerrillas.

the rescuing unit

ment troops were badly beaten.

gents most of the time.

Afghanistan reflect the increased

thaw to the country's valleys.

sonnel in the country.

man entered the U.S.

military jurisdiction.

for April 27.

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service NEW DELHI — Afghan and Soviet security agents intercepted and seized a European as he approached the U.S. Embassy in Kabul last Thursday, according to a Western diplomat. The man, wearing civilian clothes and presumed to be a Russian, was seized as he yards from the embassy gate.

The source of the report, a diplomat in India, said that as the man walked toward the gate he was chased by other men in civilian clothing who had been loiter-ing nearby. Others jumped from behind a wall across the street and joined in subduing the man. Within a few minutes, the diplo-

mat said, a truck and jeep with So-

U.K. Reviews Arms Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

help us fulfill the same basic roles more effectively in the future without the massive increase in real defense expenditure which the escalation of equipment costs might otherwise seem to imply."

In Britain's "present financial circumstances," Mr. Nott argued, we have too full an equipment program for the financial resources available for defense." Other "deep cuts in procure-

ment of ammunition, fuel and oil, and essential spare parts" have curtailed training and British military movements "too severely," Mr. Nott added. "We must re-establish in the long-term program the right balance between the inevitable resource constraints and our necessary defense requirements."

Mr. Nott, a staunch supporter of Mrs. Thatcher's economic strategy who was made defense minister earlier this year, said he hoped to announce the results of the spending review by late summer.

Mr. Nott desended the necessity of both British and NATO nuclear weapons against growing opposi-tion in Britain and elsewhere in Europe by "well-meaning people worned about the horrors of modern war who advocate unilateral nuclear disarmament." Mr. Nott said Britain remains committed at the same time to East-West arms control regulations.

He also said Britain would give "maximum possible support" for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force for emergency use in the Middle East and Southwest Asia, but added that most of that support would be "political."



Washington Post Service LONDON - Answering a growing chorus of criticism here and abroad, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's top economic lieutenant has insisted that her strategy for restructuring Britain's battered economy is working and has predicted that recovery from the country's worst recession in 50 years will begin soon.

By Leonard Downie Jr.

There are now signs that the worst of the recession in Britain is over," the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told a group of American correspondents last week. He said the latest British Treasury forecast, based on encouraging new economic indicators, shows that in-dustrial output finally will begin increasing again during the second half of this year.

Because of the government's success in reducing inflation and because "many firms have re-sponded to the difficulties of the recession by reducing unnecessary manning levels and improving working methods," industry will be "in a good position to take advantage of the upturn," Sir Geoffrey added.

His upbeat assessment, echoed by other Thatcher advisers and Cabinet members in recent public speeches and private conversations, clearly was aimed at countering what one of them described as the widely reported impression that "the Thatcher experiment has

Opposing View

Independent economic analysts, a group of 364 British economists. business and labor leaders, and prominent politicians - including some in Mrs. Thatcher's own Conservative Party and Cabinet have warned that her unbending policies are endangering real recovery from the recession, inflicting irreversible damage on indus-try, and risking social and political upheaval with high unemploy-

Sir Geoffrey responded to these charges by saying that it was tak-ing a long time for the government "to tackle long-standing and deep-seated problems" in the economy.

Although the government's repeated trimming of education, housing and other expenditures has been offset by the cost of the rapidly rising number of unem-

For British Economy ployed and emergency aid for gov-ernment-owned industries, Sir Geoffrey said public spending still has been held below the levels projected by the previous Labor goverument and will be reduced further. Although the total tax burden on Britons actually has increased under Mrs. Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey noted that it has been shifted somewhat from income to consumption taxes, ith the top rates

Sees Recovery Soon

reduced considerably. But Sir Geoffrey and other Thatcher economic advisers said the government will resist mountpressure from business, Labor and some Conservative politicians and Cabinet members to stimulate the economy with government in-vestment in public works projects and high technology development.

Greater Efficiency

Mrs. Thatcher's economic advisers insist, however, that industry will be able to take advantage of the greater efficiency forced on it by the recession. They point to a number of firms whose executives already claim greater productivity and more flexibile labor-management relations.

Many business leaders have greed with this analysis for industries able to survive the recession. but say they still fear that too many well-run businesses and the jobs they provide will perish without some government stimulus of the economy. Sir Geoffrey answer ed that because "the money to do this would have to come from somewhere," it would hinder the government's fight against infla-

Calling high inflation "the No. 1 enemy in Britain," Sir Geoffrey we must put the defeat of inflation first, ahead even of the important goal of reducing the burden of taxation on the supply side of the economy." He noted that Britain's underlying inflation rate and its minimum lending rate now are lower than those in the United

"It would be criminal to slacken off at this stage, despite the high level of unemployment," Sir Geof-frey said. He added that his controversial recent budget, which raised taxes and some business costs, was "designed to consolidate our success in reducing the inflation rate" by preventing a big increase in government borrowing and the growth of the money sup-

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

According to the diplomat, se-U.S. Reaffirms Compliance on Hostage Accord curity has been intensified around all embassies of countries that the Afghan government regards as un-

WASHINGTON — The State Department reaffirmed Wednesday that the Reagan administration intended to honor the agreement negotiated for the release of the 52 U.S. hostages in Iran.

Spokesman Dean Fischer said the government had no comment on ress reports from Tehran that Iran had accused the United States of failing to comply with the agreement. The Pars news agency Tuesday quoted Ahmed Azizi, the Irania agreement, as saying that Iran had protested to the United States

"We have heard nothing on the subject through the Algerians or any-one else. The administration has made clear that we intend to honor that agreement and that process is under way," Mr. Fischer said. through Algerian intermediaries.

In addition to the heightened se-Banzer Withdraws Support of Bolivia Regime curity around the diplomatic enclaves, several diplomatic sources The Associ

LA PAZ - Hugo Banzer, the general who seized the presidency in a reported that helicopter surveilcoup 10 years ago, has withdrawn his support from the military governlance and random checks of cars were increasing in the Kabul subment of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza.

Gen. Banzer, president from 1971 until he was ousted by other generals in 1978, heads the center-right National Democratic Action Party, which had provided the main civilian backing for the military regime. The authorities in the capital appear to be worried that Islamic Gen. Garcia Meza and other rightist generals staged Bolivia's latest coup guerrillas may attempt to disrupt July 17, removing the interim civilian administration of President Lidia celebrations of the third anniversary of the revolution that brought pro-Soviet Alghans to power. The

Gen. Banzer said in a statement Tuesday in Santa Cruz that his party "has made the decision to separate itself from the government." He said party officials were recently "persecuted and detained in various parts of the country." The government "has not listened to what we have said about correcting its errors," he said. scale of lighting that has taken

Doctor Reportedly Say Sands Close to Death place as spring weather brings a United Press Interna Artillery fire and the sound of

BELFAST - An IRA communique said that a prison doctor Wednesday told the mother of Bobby Sands, the convicted IRA guerrilla who was elected to the British Parliament last week, that the hunger striker around the clock in Kandahar, the may die in "days rather than weeks." mat, the city continues to be under

Mr. Sands has refused food for 46 days in support of a campaign for political status for IRA prisoners. He complained Wednesday of headache and stomach pains but was able to talk with his mother and a sister, the communique said. Three other fasting prisoners are with him in the

hospital wing of the Maze prison. Retween 2,000 and 4,000 sympathizers defied a ban on marches in Belfast Wednesday, sitting down in the street outside the city hall to listen to speeches when police blocked their way. After the marchers dispersed, some fought with police and burned a van. Skirmishes also occurred in Londonderry and Dungannon.

Soames Stands Ground on Civil Service Pay The Associated Press

LONDON - Lord Soames, the minister in charge of the civil service, said Wednesday that the government would not budge from its pay offer of 7 percent to striking civil servants, who disrupted government opera-

tions around Britain with a half-day walkout Tuesday.

He told the House of Lords that the pay offer was fair and "the most which we think it right to ask the taxpayer to finance." Union leaders called the statement "totally useless" and warned of a full strike by Britain's 530,000 civil servants, who demand a pay increase of 15 per-

Tuesday's action was to protest the use of the Royal Navy to carry out work normally done by union workers at a submarine base. The nine civil service unions halted work across the country March 9, and isolated strikes have occurred almost daily since then at key government facili-

Shostakovich to Get Political Asylum in U.S. United Press International

WASHINGTON - Maxim Shostakovich, one of the Soviet Union's most popular symphony conductors, will be granted political asylum when he arrives in the United States later this week, the State Department said Wednesday. A spokesman confirmed that Mr. Shostakovich, 42-year-old son of the

late Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich, has applied for asylum. He Three days earlier a warehouse said the conductor and his 19-year-old son are expected to arrive later of the defense ministry on the this week "and we see no obstacle to their being granted political

southwest edge of the capital was asylum. Mr. Shostakovich requested police protection for himself and his son Saturday in West Germany, after completing a European tour with the Soviet Radio Symphony Orchestra. The Washington Post reported that day. A bomb went off in a rest against political instruction are another former Soviet conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich, Tuesday contacted Deputy Secretary of State William Clark to request aslyum for said by Westerners to be continu-



NASA employees at Cape Canaveral, Fla., where Columbia left Earth, exult as they watch it come down smoothly in California.

Successful Shuttle Flight Gets Worldwide Acclaim

NEW YORK - The U.S. astronauts won cheers around the world for their shuttle voyage and perfect return to Earth Tuesday, but the Soviet Union repeated its conten-

tion that the project is primarily military. In a message from Geneva, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told President Reagan: "I am confident that this most impressive achievement will benefit the whole of mankind and encourage further peaceful exploration of outer space... This dramatic event again underscores mankind's ingenious capacity to overcome seemingly insuperable obstacles. It is a tribute to the courage of the two men who ventured into space and to the skills of

your scientists. Moscow said the flight of the spaceship Columbia was a military effort "of special significance not so much for research and academic organizations as for the Penta-

"A great role is attached to the shuttle program in the testing of various types of the latest weapons that the United States plans to place in outer space," Tass said in a dispatch from New York.

Chinese Report

China spoke of "a historic voyage." The Chinese news agency, in a story from Washington, noted that this was the first time a spacecraft had returned to Earth to be used again.

sion showed a late-night newscast explanations as they watched Col of the landing and said the mission opened a new era in space travel research. A commentator called the landing "impressive" and "spectacular." Antonio Zichichi, president of

Institute, said: "It took hundreds of millions of years of evolution to get those two astronauts, and a lit-tle piece of each of us, up in that white spaceship. Scientific achievements are never out of fashion. Nature will always challenge man's magination.'

President Sandro Pertini of Italy sent a telegram to President Reagan asserting the "deep satisfaction and pleasure of those who believe in their hearts in the progress of science and technology, aimed at the well-being of humani-ty." Echoing his president's comments, a Rome resident said, everybody should believe in."

Canada's House of Commons gratulations for the "outstanding achievement in man's supreme adventure in space" and the "daring and skill" displayed by astronauts John W. Young and Capt. Robert

Crippen.
South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan cabled Mr. Reagan of-fering "hearty congramlations on the successful landing of the space-

Television viewers in West Ger-

Italy's National Nuclear Physics

like it because it's a new step into space and shows that science is advancing, and that's something that sent President Reagan and the people of the United States con-

nvestment in detente with the Soviet bloc and the reluctance of Belgium and the Netherlands to deploy modernized nuclear weapons has been an irritant within NATO for several years. Mr. Haig was told by the Ger-mans when he visited Bonn last Saturday that the arms talks

In New York, 250 UN employees, diplomats and correspondents, watching the shuttle on television in the press area, applauded and greeted the safe landing with

many listened to detailed technical umbia land. "America can truly be proud at this moment and with every good reason," commentator Heinrich Schieman said. "This flight proves the United States is the technological leader of the

Siege of Zahle Tightened; Fighting Flares in Beirut

flared in Beirut Wednesday, as the Lebanese Cabinet held its first meeting in 11 days to try to head off new fighting between the Syr-ians and Lebanese Christian militi-

A spokesman for Lebanese police depicted exchanges of fire in Beirut and Zahle, 30 miles (48 kilometers) to the east, as the gravest threat so far to a cease-fire that had restored relative calm last week after eight days of fighting in the two cities. Fighting was also reported in the southern Beirut subirb of Hadath.

An official spokesman said Premier Chafik Wazzan and President Elias Sarkis met with other ministers at the presidential palace to discuss the continued siege of Zahle and the shelling Tuesday of the Lebanese National Assembly, in which legislators and ministers were trapped for three hours.

Syrian forces cut off food supplies to Zahle — a city of 200,000 with the largest Roman Catholic population in the Middle East in an effort to crush Phalangist re-

Phalangist military source A Phalangist military source said, "All hilltop positions in the immediate environs of Zahle are now in Syrian hands, making access virtually impossible without a major battle.

Hailstorms in China Wreck 62,000 Homes

United Press In PEKING - Hailstorms and strong winds have destroyed or ed 62,000 houses and widedamaged 62,000 houses and wide-spread farm areas in central China's Hubei province, where millions of people still are recovering from last summer's flood, the Chinese news agency said Wednesday.

The agency quoted reports from the Civil Affairs Ministry and did not mention any casualties. The Foreign Ministry said that it would inform the press if there is

any information on the question.

BEIRUT — Syrian troops cut off food supplies to Zahle and fighting flared in Beirut Wednesday as the

Despite the fighting, which the two sides blamed on each other, a government spokesman said the cease-first was still in force. The Phalangists, who had said Tuesday they were ready to open negotia tions with Syria to end the fighting, repeated the offer - "but only if the other side wants to talk to us as equals."

Consultations were under way at the United Nations Security Council in New York on a statement of concern about the renewed violence in Lebanon. It was expected to demand respect of Lebanese territorial integrity and urge all parties to show restraint. International Force

UN officials indicated that there would be no move to send an international peacekeeping force to replace the 22,000-man Syrian contingent that is in Lebanon ostensi-bly to police the four-year-old armistice that ended the civil war.

Syria, the Arab League, the alestine Liberation Organization, Lebanon's leftist National Movement, Lebanese Sonni Moslem and Shiite leaders and Kuwait. have spoken out against "interna-tionalizing" the Lebanese crisis. It was learned that a Syrian-supported militia had turned over a

for an independent company that serves the international Herald Tribune's Paris printing kidnapped Jordanian diplomat to Syria. In a statement on Damascus radio, the Fursan Confrontation Front said Tuesday that it had sen-tenced Charge d'Affaires Hisham Muheissen to death but bowed to pressure from Syria to release him. Lebanese police and Syrian sources said Mr. Muheissen, who was held for 66 days, left Tuesday for Damascus after his Lebanese abuctors had turned him over to Syrian forces at Chioura, 25 miles east of Beirut. Jordan's senior diplomat in Beirut since 1976, Mr.

Muheissen was abducted in Beirut

Feb. 6, three days after a Syrian

commando was arrested in Am-

man for allegedly plotting to kill Jordanian Premier Mudar Badran

Weinberger Oppose Fight o Soviet Polish Retrea By Oswald Johnston contement was given to repor Las Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger

said that he is opposed to any arms

until the Russians, "at the very

"At the very least the divisions

are about 20 of them - would

have to be reversed," Mr. Wein-

berger told reporters Tuesday at a

breakfast meeting.
American allies have been push-

ing the United States to begin

arms talks with the Russians as

part of a planned NATO buildup

tactical nuclear weapons in

Western Europe.

But Mr. Weinberger's hard-line approach to arms talks was at odds

Stretched Formula

that such arms talks should go for-

The West Germans, in particu-

ar, were annoyed last week when

Mr. Weinberger told reporters a

day after leaving Boan that the arms talks could not go forward so long as these were "threats of vio-

lence or intimidation" around Po-

land. This seemed to the German

to go well beyond the formula worked out the day before.

have to reduce their forces near

Officials at the Department of

German investment

should get under way in parallel with NATO's nuclear deployment

preparations in order to keep pres-

ure on the Russians to stay out of

"In the German view, arms

negotiation is one of the few re-

maining points of leverage we have with the Soviets," one of the State

Mr. Haig stopped briefly in Bonn two days after Mr. Wein-

berger's visit there, and caught the

full brunt of West German unhap-

piness with the defense secretary's

At a news conference in Bonn,

Department officials said.

hard-line statements.

threats against Poland.

Brady Gets Call

Washington Post Service

Reagan has talked to his press sec-

retary, James S. Brady, for the first

tempt March 30 in which both men were wounded. Mr. Brady, 40,

is recovering from a gunshot wound in the brain.

The press secretary's job is being

kept open at the White House in

the hope that Mr. Brady will be

"Are you ready for a press con-ference?" Mr. Reagan joked in a

telephone call Tuesday from the

White House to Mr. Brady's room

at George Washington University Hospital. "Yes, sir." Mr. Brady re-plied. Mr. Reagan added, "We've

got a lot to be thankful to God

The conversation lasted two minutes. Sources said Mr. Reagan

was discouraged from doing so by Mr. Brady's doctors.

To Our Readers

Because of a strike by drivers

plant, some of our distribution

patterns have been disrupted for the past two days. The af-

fected areas have included

Northern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. The

IHT has taken measures to dis-

tribute papers to these areas from our London and Zurich

printers, and we hope that

readers will have a minimum of

inconvenience obtaining the

in addition, circulation in

some areas of Western Europe was interrupted Wednesday

morning because of mechanical

problems at the Zurich printing.

able to return to it.

esination at-

WASHINGTON - President

From Reagan

State, who refused to permit use of

their names, said that they antici-

Poland before talks could begin.

pated an eruption of diss

ward unless the Russians vene in the internal affairs of Po-

ich border.

by a sensor government official condition that he not be identif "One might make the case. an overemphasis, repeated w. the decision-making process in regative way," the official said nk we have to be measure. the warnings ... Every time West opens its mouth, every; deployed around Poland - there we say comething, it has an of

on calculations." in any case, the Reagan adr stration apparently has decide. out off even the beginnings gross control talks with the i sisms until after Mr. Haig meet September at the United Nan with Soviet Foreign Minister

Fears Eased with a formula adopted by NATO defense ministers in Bonn last By Inactivit week and with positions takes publicly by Secretary of State Al-exander M. Haig Jr. Near Polani Mr. Weinberger and other allied defense chiefs had agreed in Bonn

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. Icar
un early Soviet-land Interest an early Soviet-led interventinto Poland have ended follows: reports that military activity Soviet and other Warsaw I forces in and around Poland seen virtually haired, Reagan ministration officials said. According to the latest infor tion made available to senior (cials, no combat forces now app to be outside their garrisons in western parts of the Soviet Un Now Mr. Weinberger has stretched the formula further, by suggesting that the Russians would or in East Germany or Czocho:

vakia, officials said. Despite these signs, the admittration has decided to react (tionsly, to remind the Soviet ion that it intends to monitor simution carefully and to av creating a mood of suphoria l and in other capitals.

tion in Europe, especially in West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, when Mr. Wein-Dean Fischer, the State Dep. ment's new spokesman, said get al military activity in and area Poland was "significantly dow berger's latest position on the arms control talks issue becomes known But he added that "distortions : contentious Soviet commentary situation in Poland conti and Soviet forces remain cape The substantial West German of intervening at short notice. One senior official said that main concern now was that "f ple will forget" about Poland : "there could be another Czecho

He was alluding to the situat that prevailed before the Soviet Warsaw Pact intervention Czechoslovakia in August, 15 After weeks of concern about possibility of a Soviet me heightened by July maneuv tensions seemed to abate in ea August. The world was caulargely by surprise when the act Soviet bloc move into Czecho vakia occurred on the night

15 to 20 Divisions Officials said Tuesday that Soviet Union had be 20 divisions ready to intervene ... April 3, the day that Secretar State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Defense Secretary Caspar

Weinberger went abroad on pa Mr. Haig refused to discuss what ously planned trips. Mr. Weinberger had said about Officials said experts within making arms talks contingent upon the Russians dropping administration had differed whether Moscow would interv Several said that the Soviet Un Later, however, reporters travelhad used 30 divisions to intering with Mr. Haig were told that in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and repetitive threats or a high level unlikely to move into Poland of reference to danger" of a Soviet

Czechoslovakia is smaller a tradition of not fighting, and Poles will fight," one official "so it stood to reason that the sians would want to have than 30 divisions ready to it vene." Another specialist sair would not have gotten really ried until at least 40 Soviet sions had been mobilized ag

feared on April 3 that the S Union would launch a quick sion of Poland and then folls up with a larger operation.

Mr. Weinberger told repc. Tuesday morning that the S. Union would have to remove military forces from around. land before there could be

Soviet Union. wanted to visit Mr. Brady before leaving the hospital Saturday but

States If the United States delays beyond the summer, Mr. Sc said he feared that the Sovie ion would become convince Washington is not interest arms control at all

Mr. Haig has reaffirmed willingness to resume these z ations, in part because of a mitment made in December, by the Carter administration it would conduct arms confi gotiations at the same time

حكذا من الاصل

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Poland But a third senior official sa

land before times arms control negotiations wit He said he and Mr. Haig a that "it would not in any wi appropriate or useful to cos-tailes when the Soviets are ti miles when the Soviets ening directly or indirectly, tervene in the internal affair

another nation.

But when Mr. Heig was in last Saturday, he was urgelined west German Chancellor H Schmidt to resume discurwith the Soviet Union as so possible on reducing missile in Europe.

Arms Control Importance Mr. Schmidt argued, acct to State Department officials, one reason the Soviet Unio

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ides Tell Reagan to Expect In The White House hopes to the Democratic chorus of opposition if we outling next year's budget cuts now," a White House offining administration officials. It same strategy was used by President Richard M. Nixon and Jij

rivate assessment of the prospects for his eco-

ceting Toesday with top nd his legislative liaison president was told his ed tough scrutiny from ic liberals in the House zeful rearguard action by n conservatives in the

conservative Republican leserted the administraeck, causing a 12-to-8 re-his economic program nate Budget Committee. tors declared they could rt the program because it t provide the balanced 1984 that Mr. Reagan tedly promised.

ares of Opposition'

resident has directed irector David A. Stocki sture the skeptical senately that additional cuts enthroming in 1982 and sure a balanced budget. stegic problem is that the ttion wants to reassure blicans without tipping the Democrats.

Max L. Friedersdorf, assistant

for legislative affairs, told Mr. Reagan the administration also faced difficulties in the Democratic-controlled House, where the Ways and Means Communitiee last cratic alternative to the Reagan

Mr. Friedersdorf said his strateev among House members was to concentrate on a favorable floor and about 40 conservative Demo-

Too Close to Predict

Right now the outcome in the House is considered too close to call. The White House bopes vot-ers will give members a message of approval for the Reagan program economic program during the current Easter recess, but some aides concede this may not be enough to deter the Democrats.

"No one can go home now and say they're for big spending, but that's not what the Democrats are doing," said a White House official. "They say they're for cutting spending even more than the presi-dent."

same strategy was used by Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter in an attempt to build support for their economic propos-als. A briefing for 75 editors and reporters from outside Washington was scheduled for Wednesday.

Possible TV Appearance

As valuable as these briefings may be, they are considered a poor substitute for Mr. Reagan's direct participation in the process of selling his economic plan.

White House officials are cautions about predicting a date for Mr. Reagan's return as a communicator of his ideas. The best estimate is that he will make a televised appeal near the end of the congressional recess late this

No attempt is being made at this time to rush the president's con-valescence. He is described as napping frequently and eating heartily in an attempt to regain some of the weight he lost while hospitalized after the attempt on

On Tuesday he spent two hours in meetings with his aides and a 30-minute session with his legisla-

anta Officials Rebuke FBI Director Saying 4 Child Murders Are Solved

Wendell Rawls Jr.

w York Times Service TA - Reaction from and police officials here and stinging after the di-the FBI said that four : "substantially solved" here was a suspect in 12 he other cases of Atlanissing or murdered chil-

ter to the FBI director, l. Webster, Mayor Mayson responded Tuesday. ned positively by Atlanforcement officials that or sufficient evidence in pending child cases to est at this time. If there police would make such If you have some eviwe do not have, please lice officials or the dis-

icy know." statements "undermine 's confidence in our in-1 and create a great deal ected media speculation

tements to which he rere in an interview with nta Constitution puboday, Mr. Webster was the newspaper as saying of the murders were ally solved" and were I to each other or to the derer who was responsidozen or more similar

bster also said that the as almost certain about cs ago that it knew who to 16 of the 23 young o have been slain here, 1979, but that its case med in a critical fashion ould not specify. Since aid, another suspect has

esman for the bureau in Washington Tuesday Vebster had made the resaid that evidence still be enough to justify an n indictment.

he second or third time BI director had talked of and solutions to the dy office has not been re of sufficient evidence ndictments on any of the sponded Lewis Slaton, County district attor-

drown, the Atlanta pub-ommissioner, said: "The were news to me and I rised. The statements der the case, but they anything constructive." foung, the FBI spokesashington said that Mr. observations about the ated murders were "not ist month investigators in some of the case that e accuaintances, not a terer, were responsible. an investigative point of

clusive idea of who the perpetrators were," Mr. Young said. "But what we have is not legal proof, and that is an entirely different decision to be made by the local pro-

Mr. Young also tried to play down any disagreement between Mr. Webster and Atlanta officials. "Our battle is not with each other," he said. "Our battle is with a mass murderer."

For several weeks, the FBI, which has 30 agents assigned to the cases of the missing and murdered children, and the local authorities have said that they believe the crimes are not the work of one killer. Privately, they have ac- peared.

knowledged that perhaps a half-dozen different killers have been

involved in the slayings.

Last Saturday, a black man was taken into custody after what police said was an attempted abduction of yet another black child. The man was said to resemble a composite sketch of a man last seen with the latest murder victim.

The face in the composite drawing was said to have belonged to a middle-aged black man with a thick moustache and rather long hair. He was seen driving an older model green Chevrolet station wagon in which the victim was seen sitting just before he disap-

U.S. Coal Miners Rebuffed tyor also said that Mr. In Bid for Better Contract

By Ben A. Franklin New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The coal industry's chief negotiator has "flatly rejected" renewed demands by the United Mine Workers for a better contract after last month's overwhelming rejection of a proposed new contract by the mem-

bership. Brown, agreed to meet with union representatives again on Friday, the outcome of talks on Tuesday seemed to increase the possibility of a long strike. The walkout is in

its 20th day. In a statement Tuesday night.

Ex-Nixon Aide Is Indicted on Perjury Charge

PHOENIX — Richard Klein-dienst, who was U.S. attorney gen-eral under President Richard M. Nixon in 1972-73, has been indicted on 14 counts of perjury by a

Maricopa County grand jury.
State Anomey General Bob
Corbin announced Tuesday that Mr. Kleindienst was accused of committing perjury in testimony at his deposition before an administrative committee of the state bar of Arizona on April 14, 1978. The committee was investigating Mr. Kleindienst's professional conduct in his capacity as legal counsel for the corporate interests of Joseph Hauser, a convicted racketeer.

The indictment also charges Mr. Kleindienst with having lied to the disciplinary board of the state bar last December. That appearance also concerned his work for Mr. Hauser's corporations.

Mr. Kleindienst is a partner in a Tucson law firm. Before going to Washington in the Nixon administration he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of

Mr. Brown, who also is head of the coal industry's second largest producer, the Consolidation Coal Co. of Pittsburgh, said that Sam M. Church Jr., the union's president, had been repudiated by his own membership despite "substantial improvements contained in the rejected agreement. Mr. Brown said that the rejection of the contract "continues to reflect the se-

in the union. Mr. Brown said that Mr. Church had re-introduced seven major items Tuesday that had been previously resolved in the rejected settlement. The two sides had not met since March 23 when they reached the agreement subsequently de-

feated by the miners. Little Encouragement

The issues that the union put back on the table Tuesday lent lit-tle encouragement to hopes for a rapid agreement. In the winter of 1977-78, the coal miners struck for 111 days, eventually accepting the three-year contract that expired on March 27.

Concessions sought by the union would continue royalty pay-ments of \$1.90 a ton to the union's Health and Retirement Fund on noncontract coal purchased by the companies for processing and

resale.

In return for the contractual right to buy "outside" coal without making the royalty payments, the companies agreed last mouth to finance a \$100-million pension program, beginning in 1982, for thousands of older widows of minary. The "1980 widows pension" ers. The "1950 widows' pension" plan had been expected to gain

wide membershop acceptance. But opposition to the "pur-chased coal" provision of the re-jected settlement took Mr. Church by surprise. The March 23 agreement that he made with the coal operators was rejected in a membership ratification vote by a margin of 2 to 1 overall, but by mar- weeks in August, rather than run-



Los Angeles Mayor Wins Re-Election

LOS ANGELES - Despite chal-

lenges from 18 other candidates, including a former mayor be had faced twice before, Tom Bradley won a landslide victory in his bid for a third term as mayor of Los

Angeles.

Mr. Bradley's won a record high percentage of votes in the mayoral contest. With 99.2 percent of Tues-day's vote counted, he had 63.6 percent, or 279,501 votes, to former Mayor Sam Yorty's 32.3 per-cent, or 142,204. Mr. Bradley needed at least 50 percent to avoid a runoff vote.

A bare 4 percent of the vote was scattered among the other candidates, ranging from a railroad switchman and a woman airline pilot to perennial candidate Eileen Anderson, a singer and dancer.

As expected, 42 percent of all registered voters turned out for the municipal election. Mr. Yorty tried to win enough

support to force a runoff by portraying Mr. Bradley, a former police lieutenant, as a do-nothing mayor and a foe of the police and fire departments at a time when crime has been skyrocketing.

Mr. Bradley, a 63-year-old Democrat and the first black mayor of the nation's third largest city, had been widely favored to win the nonpartisan election. The largerthan-expected margin bodes well for any plans he may have of seeking the Democratic nomination for overnor in 1982.

Mr. Bradley has made no announcement on his political plans, but he refused during the campaign to promise that he would serve all four years of a third term. He remained noncommittal after

"Let me savor this for a few days," he said. "I don't even want to think about any other possible run, but some time in the future I

It was the second time that Mr. Bradley had beaten Mr. Yorty in their three mayoral races. Mayor Yorty fended off Mr. Bradley's first bid for city hall in

1969 with a campaign bristling with anti-Communist speeches and racial innuendo. In the changed political climate of 1973, Mr. Yorty's approach failed and Mr. Brad-ley took office.

U.S. Seeks Delay On Sea Law Pact

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. The United States has asked that the seven-year-old UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, which had planned to complete a general treaty this month, be extended into

next year.

U.S. delegate Bernard H. Oxman told the conference steering committee Tuesday that only then would his government be ready to conclude negotiations on the treaty, since it would not finish its current review of the proposed text until late this year.

Mr. Oxman's delegation had said earlier it hoped the review could be finished in a few months, which aroused hopes the conference could finish the treaty in one more session planned for summer. But on Tuesday, Mr. Oxman said the summer session should involve only an informal exchange of views and be limited to three gins as high as 11 to 1 in some ning from Ang. 3-Sept. 4 as was West Virginia districts.

U.S. Passes East Bloc in Salvador Arms Aid

WASHINGTON - The United States already this year has shipped more tons of weapons to

El Salvador's junta than the overall amount which leftist guerrillas have received from Soviet-bloc countries, according to government figures. The Defense Department said

Tuesday that from Jan. 1 to the present, the United States has sent 343.2 tons of military supplies to El Salvador. Earlier, the State Department estimated that the guer-rillas had received 200 tons of Soviet-bloc weapons. That figure applied to covert shipments, mostly late last year

and through January's failed "gen-eral offensive," but since then, the State Department says, the Communist flow has dwindled to an insignificant trickle. The U.S. military aid is also only a fraction of assistance ranging from belicopters to radios to M-16 automatic rifles — currently in the pipeline for El Salvador.

"There's a heckuva lot more in terms of money" to come, said Lt. Col. Jerry Grahowski, a Pentagon

The weapons shipments counted in the Defense Department report include the \$5 million in emergency assistance released by former President Jimmy Carter in January and about \$4 million of the \$25 million in aid promised by President Reagan, Col. Grahowski said.

lion in aid still to be sent to the Meanwhile, approval by the Senate foreign operations appro-priations subcommittee of Presi-

That would leave about \$21 mil-

W. Europe Leads In Atomic Power

ZURICH - Western Europe has overtaken the United States as the world's biggest producer of electricity from nuclear power, according to the Swiss Association for Atomic Energy.

In the first two months of 1981 production in Western Europe totaled 51.1 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. The U.S. figure was 48.3 billion, the association said in its latest bulletin.

France produced the most nuclear power during this period, 17.9 billion kilowatt hours, followed by West Germany with 9.6 billion, Britain with 7.3 billion and Sweden with 7.1 billion. Citing what it called the most recent statistics, the association said that during 1980 the U.S. produced 265.2 billion kilowatt hours from nuclear power stations, compared with 214.2 billion in Western Eudent Reagan's additional \$63.5-million economic aid package appeared certain as an informat

vote began Tuesday. Congress is out for an Easter recess but Sen. Robert W. Kasten Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, chairman of the subcommittee asked members to return votes by

2 p.m. Friday. Categories of Aid

The aid includes \$24.9 million in financing to restore commerce, \$21.5 million in agriculture financing, \$10 million for housing loans, \$4.5 million for a program creating

Belize Is Nearer Independence in London Accord

The Associated Press LONDON - An agreement on the form of a new constitution for Belize, Britain's last colony in Central America, has been signed here, taking the territory nearer to independence.

The move "represents a giant step forward toward that elusive but cherished day," Belize Deputy Premier Lindberg Rogers said Tuesday after signing the final document ending a weeklong con-ference. Foreign Office Minister

Nicholas Ridley signed for Britain. Mr. Rogers said, however, that there "are many forces at work which wish even at this late hour to forestall the rightful aspirations of the Belizean people for inde-

Earlier this month a state of emergency was declared in the colony following riots and strikes to protest a provisional agreement granting certain land and water access rights to neighboring Guatemala. In turn, Guatemala is to drop its century-old claim to the

Belize lies between Guatemala and Mexico, and some Belizeans fear Guatemala will try to take over once the British pull out. No date for independence has been fixed. Talks among Britain, Guatamala and the Belize government are to begin in London on May 20 to arrange a final agreement.

Netherlands Expels A Soviet Journalist The Associated Press

THE HAGUE - The Netherlands has expelled Soviet journalist Vadim Leonov, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Ministry spokesman Heinz Prin-cen confirmed Tuesday night that Mr. Leonov, a Tass correspondent, "has left the country on the request of the Netherlands government." However, he refused to provide details nor disclose the reason for the expulsion.

about 180,000 brief public works jobs and \$2.6 million for El Salva-

dor's land reform program.

In its Feb. 23 white paper, the State Department charged that So-viet-bloc countries had pledged nearly 800 tons of military aid to the guerrillas and that 200 tons had actually been received, largely through Cuba and Nicaragua.

Accusing "Communist powers"

of "indirect armed aggression," the Reagan administration announced sending of 20 additional U.S. military advisers to El Salvador — bringing the total to 56 — and the dispatching of \$25 million in U.S. weapons and equipment. Critics of the white paper, how-

ever, note that the State Department presents no firm evidence that the 200 tons in alleged Sovietbloc aid ever reached the tiny Central American nation.

And they say even if the 200 tons did arrive, it is a relatively

small amount of equipment that would last the insurgents for only a couple of weeks of fighting.

Battles Avoided

Col. Grahowski conceded that 200 tons would be used up "rather in continuous fighting. but said the guerrillas appear to be conserving their supply of weapons by avoiding major battles.

Department officials said privately they are skeptical of the explanation from Salvadoran authorities on how about two dozen people were killed last week in a San Sal-

vador suburb. The Treasury Police, who reportedly were involved in the killings, told U.S. officials that the deaths resulted from a gun battle which began when guerrillas opened fire on police. Witnesses, however, said the police dragged the victims from their homes and

shot them.

A State Department official. who asked not to be named, said U.S. officials were "tending to doubt" the Treasury Police story and believe that the police probably "overreacted" to shots fired at a 21-man police force when it moved into the area.

NATO Exercises in Italy

NAPLES - About 3,000 troops from five countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will take part in land and air exercises in northeast Italy from April 27 to May 18, it was announced Wednesday by NATO southern command headquarters. The exercises will test deployment proce-dures for the allied mobile force.

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.



ilias LALAoUNIS (:)

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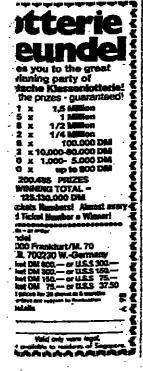
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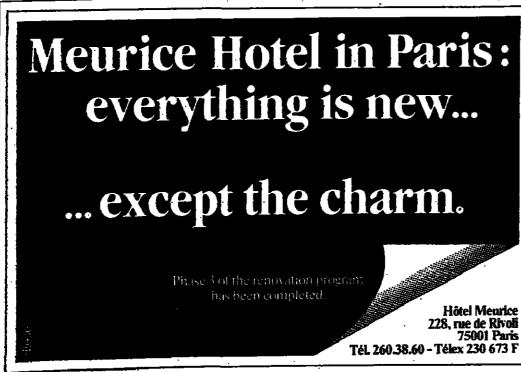
night and on weekends: Usually the

savings are considerable. Have you digested that? O.K. Now pass the mustard!



Reach out and touch someone





Reagan's African Emissary Is Snubbed By Leaders in Mozambique, S. Africa

MAPUTO, Mozambique President Samora Machel of Mozambique has snubbed President Reagan's top adviser on Africa, registering the clearest disagreement vet from any black African country with the perceived direction of the Reagan administration's policy toward the continent.

Another setback came almost simultaneously when U.S. sources said in Pretoria that the adviser. Chester A. Crocker, who is assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, would not be given an expected meeting with South African Prime Minister Pieter W.

Mr. Crocker conferred in Pretoria Wednesday with South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and Defense Minister Magnus Malan.

The prime minister's decision not to meet Mr. Crocker appeared to indicate displeasure with the administration's Africa policy. While Mozambique and other black African nations are upset over what they see as a U.S. tilt toward South Africa, Pretoria reportedly is upset about comments that Mr. Crocker has made so far on his trip denying

A grim-faced Mr. Crocker left Maputo Tuesday for Pretoria, via Swaziland, soon after a 75-minute

Canberra Aide **Quits Cabinet**

The Associated Press

CANBERRA — Industrial Relations Minister Andrew Peacock resigned Wednesday, claiming Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser had committed "acts of gross disloyalty to me and my office." Mr. Fraser accepted the resignation in a terse, one-line letter.

Mr. Peacock's resignation may present Mr. Fraser with his most serious political crisis since he took office in November, 1975. Mr. Peacock, 42-year-old former foreign minister, has been seen as a successor to the prime minister as Liberal Party leader and is now considered likely to challenge Mr. Fraser for the leadership.

Mr. Peacock accused the prime minister of leaking damaging reports about him to newspapers. "I find this constant disloyalty intolerable and not to be endured," he said in his letter of resignation, a word-for-word copy of Mr. Fraser's resignation as defense minister in 1971.



Chester A. Crocker

meeting with Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano that the Mozambique official described as

Request Rejected

On his previous four African stops, Mr. Crocker met the heads government in Kenya, Tanza-, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Commenting on the failure of the Crocker delegation to meet Mr. Machel, Mr. Chissano said: "If they had presented their questions [to Mr. Machel] in the way they presented them to me, it would have been a worse result."

He confirmed that the Americans had asked for a meeting with Mr. Machel. They were told, he said, that no such meeting was

Sources familiar with the two sides said that Mr. Chissano and Mr. Crocker both became angry when the talks shifted to bilateral relations, which have been strained since last month when the leftist government of Mozambique expelled four U.S. diplomats for al-leged spying and the United States

retaliated by suspending food aid. Mr. Chissano said later in an interview that there were significant differences between the United States and Mozambique over poli-

U.S. Envoy in Tunisia

TUNIS - Retired Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, a roving U.S. am-bassador for special missions, met Wednesday with Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi, an

cies toward South Africa and Namibia, although he described the talks on southern Africa as "not bad" overall.

He said that Mr. Crocker said the United States favors a constitutional conference involving all sides to the Namibia dispute before independent elections. "We are not of the same opinion," Mr. Chissano said, adding that most of black Africa opposes such a solution. "Only the Namibian people can discuss the constitution," he

Angola Visit

Mr. Crocker is bound to run into trouble on this issue again later in the week when he visits Angola, with which the United States has no diplomatic relations. It was announced Tuesday that the six Front-line states involved in the Namibia negotiations -- Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Botswana — would have a summit meeting in Luanda, Angola, Wednesday. Namibia and Mr. Crocker's tour of Africa are clieved to be on the agenda.

Mr. Chissano said there are "big

differences between our views and Reagan's" on South Africa. The dministration has talked of significant changes in the country's sys-tem of racial separation. "We feel the changes in South Africa are not significant at all," the Mozambique minister said. "The changes are aimed at protecting apartheid." Mr. Chissano also said he concluded from Mr. Crocker's remarks that "the American government wants us to apologize for having expelled the CIA spies." He added, "We are not prepared to apologize for being spied on by the CIA."

Mr. Machel was the first African leader to criticize Mr. Reagan's stand toward South Africa. However, before Mr. Crocker's arrival Monday there was a slight upbeat note when Mozambique Friday released the last of two American civilians jailed at the time of the ex-

Luanda Conference

pulsion of the diplomats.

LISBON (Routers) -- Mr. Machel, President Quett Masire of Botswana and Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende — representing Prime Minister Rob-ert Mugabe — arrived in Luanda Wednesday, the Angolan news agency reported. Portuguese radio said the presidents of Zambia. Tanzania and Nigeria were also ex-



DEMONSTRATION - Anti-British student protesters waved black flags and signs denouncing alleged British "racialist attack on immigrants" outside the New Delhi Airport when British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived there Tuesday for a four-day visit.

2 Britons Accused of Aiding Suicides

LONDON — Exit, Britain's vo-lutary cuthanasia society, caused a controversy last year when it an-nounced plans to publish a do-it-yourself suicide guide. Now two of its members are accused of using a "suicide kit" containing plastic bags and sleeping pills to assist

seven people to their deaths. During a pre-trial hearing Tues-day, Mark Lyons, 69, a member of the society, was charged with mur-dering a 90-year-old woman last year. And he and Nicholas J. Reed, the organization's general secretary, were charged with 16 counts of aiding and abetting six suicides in 1979 and 1980 and three others who considered suicide but changed their minds.

The pre-trial hearing, which is continuing, is being held to deter-mine whether there is sufficient evidence to bring the two men to trial. No formal pleas were entered.

"This case has nothing to do with Exit's views on death," prosecutor Roy Amlot told the court. They are perfectly entitled to do everything lawful and democratic to change the [suicide] law. Nor has it anything to do with the argument as to whether people are entitled to advise suicide.

Suicide has been legal in Britain

since 1961, but aiding and abetting suicide is an offense, punishable by up to 14 years in prison.

Britain's voluntary enthanansia society was formed 45 years ago to campaign for legalized mercy killing In 1979 it changed its name to Exit, the Society for the Right to Die With Dignity, or simply Exit.

Europe Fighting Cattle Disease

ROME - Foot-and-mouth disease continues to pose "a serious threat" to Europe's livestock industry despite steady improvement in controlling the illness, a UNsponsored commission said

The European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease said the main source of contamination in Europe has become vaccine failures or the escape of the virus from laboratories. Previously the principal cause was in-troduction of the virus from overseas. Recent outbreaks of the illness on the island of Jersey and the

The prosecutor said Mr. Lyons sometimes posed as a doctor and carried a suicide kit consisting of a quarter bottle of brandy, two plas-tic bags for placing over the head, elastic bands for the throat, and sleeping pills. He said police found the kit in Mr. Lyons' London

The court heard that three of the potential suicide victims were deterred by Mr. Lyons' alleged in-structions on how to suffocate

According to police, Mr. Reed, 33, said that he had put Mr. Lyons in touch with chronically ill people to comfort them but denied knowing Mr. Lyons allegedly helped anyone commit suicide. Mr. Lyons, according to police evi-dence, told police that he and Mr. Reed agreed to help people "not to make a botch of suicide" and then told them how to do it.

Mr. Lyons is charged with murdering Isabella Ward, 90, who suffered from chronic back pain and tried twice to commit suicide before joining Exit in 1979. The prosecutor told the court

that Mr. Lyons visited her and told her that he would give her sleeping pills and then put a plastic bag over her head, tied with an elastic band, after she was unconscious.

U.S. Help if It Is Attacke bat unit that could be flown or by to any conflict in the region

Pakistan Is Said to Want

By Bernard D. Nossiner

New York Times Service

Pakistan is expected to ask the

United States for a broad pledge

of support against aggression, Asian diplomats said Wednesday.

Agha Shahi arrives in Washington

States in a commitment to consid-

step. At the same time, Pakistan

the United States that its standing

is threatened among the no-

Soviet-India Model

Mr. Shahi's aides point to a clause in the 1971 friendship treaty

between India, a nonaligned na-

tion, and the Soviet Union as a possible model for a new link to

the United States. This clause says

that if either New Delhi or Mos-

cow is threatened, the two coun-

ries shall consult on "appropriate,

effective measures to ensure peace

In Washington, officials insist that Pakistan's purchase of arms from the United States is not

linked directly to questions that

Pakistan will raise about a new re-

lationship. But they acknowledge both subjects will be discussed. American officials suggest they will counter the Shahi proposal

with an offer to strengthen the ex-isting 1959 treaty with Pakistan. In

that document the United States

offered to provide armed forces to

help Pakistan resist Communist

aggression, if Congress assented. That agreement, unlike Pakistan's current plan, would rule out even consultation in a conflict with In-

naligned countries.

and security."

es not want to draw so close to

of American arms.

with India

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

But whether this is enoug satisfy Pakistan is a question. since the Soviet intervention is ghanistan, Islamshad has torn between seeking military Pakistani Foreign Minister from the United States and more accommodating toward

on Monday to discuss his country's security concerns as well as a possibility of large-scale purchases new regime in Kabul. Last fall Mr. Shahi made it. that his country, would be ta great risks in arming itself.
U.S. weapons and that this c That could pose a problem for the Reagan administration. Washbe done only if Pakistan rece ington wants to include Pakistan some assurance of help in a in its efforts to halt what it calls that with either the Soviet U Soviet expansionism in the Middle or India.

East, but it does not want to do so Gen. Mohammed Zia til. at the expense of Washington's ties Pakisten's military rules, decl The pledge Pakistan is said to be seeking would involve the United a proposal by the Carter admitration to sell Islamabad \$400 lion worth of some over two y He called it "peanuts," but I er helping it in any conflict with stani diplomats say the real re-India as well as with the Soviet was that Washington would Union. Mr. Shahi is said to realize give any assurance about I Washington would not take what India might regard as a hostile

The Reagan administration reportedly proposed selling I stan \$560 million of arms, but amount of arms is regarded. some high Pakistani official less important than a U.S. comment to Pakistan's defense American concern with Pari has been heightened by the Sc intervention in neighboring zhanistan. Peshewar, in north Pakisum, is headquarters for half-dozen Afghan groups fight Soviet troops. In the forthcor. Washington talks, Asian diplot. say there will be no public men of any military aid Pakistan n supply the rebels, but the subje expected to be discussed.

Carl Siegel Innovator i Math, Dies

Hen York Times Service in the theory of numbers, the tiry of analytic functions and or

Officials in Washington declined to say how the 1959 accord could be strengthened, although they talked of "several elements" that were under consideration.

One, they said, is the formation of

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CADRES V.KOL

NEW YORK — Carl Luc Siegel, 84, one of this contri-leading mathematicians, died A 5 in Goettingen, West Germi He made fundamental discove

Mr. Siegel was born in B

OBITUARY

and taught at universities Frankfurt and Goettingen unti left Germany in 1940 to join Princeton, N.J. In 1951, the V-German government invited to accept a chair at the University Gottinger. He was professional of mathematics there

his death. In 1978, Mr. Siegel was on nine leading research scien who shared the \$500,000. Prize established in 1976 by Israeli parliament.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Ivas exander Catamian, 78, interna ally known violin pedagogus a hullfand School for 35 years teacher of many of today's known violinists, died Taksis Manhattan, apparently 62, father. His pupils included in Perlman and Pinchas Zukerins

Holmes Hinkley Welc CAMBRIDGE, Mass. Holmes Hinkley Welch, Somer State Department and miversity lecturer and residuals of Taoism and Build died Saturday at his home. his works is a three volu

on Buddhism in China.

Sergio Amidei ROME (AP) - Sergio A 76, a leading Italianscriptwriter considered one founders of Italy's post-need nouncers of trany's post-neight movies, died of a heart? Thesday, friends reported We day. His scripts include Ro Rossellin's "Passa" and " City," and Vittorio de Sicals Shine."

Arthur Loeb Mayer NEW YORK (NYT) -2 Lock Mayer, 94, a motion-p exhibitor, distributor and les on film history, died Tuesd New York. For more than I century he was an entreps and then a lively voice on the garies of the movie business.

Vietnamese So Bolstering For

BANGKOK — Intelligent ports indicate that Vietnas sent a new division of about troops into Cambodia to bold 200,000-man occupation there, Western diplomat Wednesday,

Wednesday.

Signs of stepped-up Viety training activity have sugget possible offensive in western bodia before: the range starts in June, the diplomand. Other Western sould clashes between the Viets and the Kinner Rouge, the number between 30,000 to have increased mark 40,000, have increased mark

the last six weeks.

About half the fresh nor place soldiers being rotar make up for "significant namese losses through illne descrition, diplomats said estimate that the new divis creases total - Vietnamese strength in Cambodia by b 5,000 and 8,000 men.

حكدا من الاصل

ter 'Ordinary People,' an Ordinary Deluge of Ordinary Films?

W YORK - Now that "Ordinary People" has won ts Oscar as the year's best picture, can there be any about which way we're headed? In the wake of this cramer vs. Kramer," ordinary is in. Humdrum is ormal is big news. The movies, so accustomed to g glamour, will now be turning to real life for their tion. Why set a story in Monte Carlo when you at as well leave it in Michigan? Why profile snave hieves and international spies when every grocer ale to tell? For months to come, Hollywood's most thinkers will be asking themselves such questions. ith, some scenarios that may well be on their way:

• Ordinary Horror Story" — The trouble with most films — until now, of course — is that then a don't behave in an ordinary way. These women) be so stupid that, from the moment when they if "Honey, is that you?" to the fire-breathing creathe hallway until the very instant at which they are gored or garrotted, we don't much care what hap-them. So the ordinary horror heroine will have to cone with whom viewers identify.

new horror heroine, like the old one, will begin the y getting a promotion at work, snubbing her boy-and otherwise asking for trouble. However, she will fool enough to hop in the car and head for an old d house (Aunt Bessie used to own it until she died lously; all it needs it a little sprucing up) to get rom it all. No, she will simply stay home. Breaking arror movie traditions, she will also (a) pull the when she takes showers, and (b) not talk back to rvy breathers who phone her. Most important, she lowly into the room to see who's there. She will go get help, and the would-be killer will have nothing md the movie will be over.

"The Ordinary Caper" — Caper films of the past have concentrated too heavily on such hard-to-believe ingredients as Audrey Hepburn and \$50 million worth of stolen diamonds. Caper films of tomorrow must stay a little closer to home. A typical example of the New Caper might star Ned Beatty as a fellow who goes to the store one evening, buys some cigarettes, and is mistakenly given too much change. He is stunned by this easy money. Soon he is undertupping waitresses and cheating on his tax returns. He never gets caught

tax returns. He never gets caught.

Added note: The male buddy film, like the caper film. must undergo some fundamental alterations. Just as the ordinary crook doesn't think very big, the ordinary buddy doesn't have unlimited time or patience for his friends. Male buddies in past movies ran off for adventures a deux that lasted weeks, months or years at a time. Male buddles of the future will meet only on Thursday nights, and have to be home early so they can get up for work.

"The Ordinary French Import" — The family gathers together for a long, hearty lunch. Afterwards, they indulge their various whims and worry about their cares. Papa, who loosens his suspenders and is the only one in the clan never to leave the table, thinks drownly about who will run the farm once he is gone. Meanwhile, eldest son Jean-Paul dreams of running away to Paris with Mar-ie, the daughter-in-law nobody likes. Anny, the family's unhappy daughter, has a mid-afternoon tryst with the hired man. Youngest son Pierre sits in his room, papered with photos of pretty girls and faraway places, and hopes he can get work in a disco some day. Maman prepares dinner while dreaming of days gone by. The French are way ahead of us. They make lots of

"The Ordinary Comedy" — Half the films that opened last Christmas featured actors wearing chicken suits. This, Hollywood is beginning to realize, has got to stop. Ordinary people do not own chicken suits, nor do they

worry amusingly about how to dispose of dead bodies, nor do they find themselves unexpectedly carried off to Latin America or Shanghai. They don't know Barbra Streisand and they don't know Dolly Parton. Ordinary people get their laughs in ordinary ways, and the movies will have to follow suit.

In the comedy of the future, a man will arrive home and tell his wife a few funny things that happened at work. She will laugh, and then tell him about the joke she heard Phil Donahue tell. The children will chime in with a much funnier joke of Captain Kangaroo's, and everyone will chuckle, and that will be that.

"The Ordinary 'Ordinary People'" — These new films about the family are all well and good, but do they go far enough? Real life can get a lot more commonplace than this. Where, for instance, were Ted Kramer's parents or his in-laws? Where were the long, unpleasant, guilt-provoking family discussions about the breakup of the Kramer marriage? And in "Ordinary People," what became of all the distractions of ordinary life? Real families don't often pay the intense attention to one another that the characters in these movies do. Real parents and children can be concerned and loving, but they can also be distracted, preoccupied and rude. The family film of the future will concentrate on these latter aspects. Movie chil-dren will be surlier, movie parents more beleaguered, and movie in-laws, at long last, will speak their minds.

"The Ordinary Love Story" - They meet, not on a yacht or in a train wreck or at the pajama counter in a department store, but in a restaurant. They have been introduced through friends. They eat dinner and chat and have a nice enough time, even if sparks don't exactly fly. Then they go to a movie. It's about people who are much much more ordinary than they are. This movie can't help but make them feel lively, exciting, adventuresome and carefree, if only by comparison. How can they help but

Soft-Core TV Keeps Italians Awake

By Paul Hoffman

ROME — "Nessun dorma" — let no one sleep — urges the aria from Puccini's "Turandot." It might be a message out of the lush forest of antennas operated by Italy's independent television stations that keep much of the country awake with their racy programs night after night.

A vicarious substitute for what used to be la dolce vita, pornovision usually starts at 11 p.m. or later, when the kids are supposed to be sleeping. Marcella. a Roman housewife who makes sure her

Marcella a Roman nousewife who makes sure ner two children are in bed by 9 p.m. complains: "I doze off long before midnight because I have a long day and am always tired. But Silvio, my husband, is hyp-notized by the dirty TV shows. He keeps working the channels until the small hours."

The remote-control electronic device whereby viewers can change television channels from their beds has been hailed in Italy as the erotic break-through of the decade. The trick is to pick out all the juicy scenes, skipping teaser footage and mere narra-tive material. Silvio seems to be a virtuoso of channel-

The sleepless audience to which he belongs watches such products as "Hot Skin," "Fanny's Secret Diary," "The Vestal Virgin of Satan," and "In the Para-

Nobody can tell how big pornovision's public is. In Italy, the rating services poll selected households by phone and are understandably reluctant to call anyone after midnight. Even if they did, it's not sure they would be told the truth. Some Italians who claim they have never watched a sex show on the tube turn up bleary-eyed at their jobs on many mornings.

Variety of Sources

Some of the bawdy films come from abroad. Others are the spicier versions of Italian movies that are especially shot for certain Third World markets. Other pulse quickeners are made to order by little studios in Rome and northern Italy.

Live porn has generally been out for years. In the late 1970s, some small local stations featured amateur-hour strip shows in which neighborhood beauties, often egged on by husbands or boyfriends, took it all off. The format has fizzled out, and the professionals have taken over.

Those of the nation's more than 500 independent television stations that provide the gamy fare at night don't get much advertising for it. It seems that raw sex doesn't sell appliances, soft drinks, detergents, disposable diapers or pet food.

The late-late raunchies are nevertheless supposed

to build viewer loyalty to a given channel. This too is questionable in view of the pick-and-choose habits of the unseen audience. Trend spotters have lately signaled that because of

the law of diminishing returns pornovision may be in a declining phase. Hard-core skin flicks seem to be retreating and soft porn is on the The sex wave on the air has at any rate contributed

to doing away with the monopoly that the public broadcasting system, Radio-Televisione Italiana (RAI) had enjoyed for many years.

Now, one out of four Italians is watching mainly the independents, and RAI is sufficiently scared by

the competition to inject generous doses of nudity into its own programs.

The public network recently even bought a television documentary that six woman members of a co-operative produced to expose macho lechery. The group hired an attractive young Frenchwoman, iden-tified as Veronique, installed her in a Roman call-girl apartment, advertised for clients in a local newspaper, and — using the "Candid Camera" technique — surreptitiously videotaped the goings-on for two

The resulting cinema verite shocker was scheduled to be on the air last month, but some of the unwitting characters, horrified by the prospect of appearing on home screens in Lothario roles, obtained a court inunction banning the program.

The six woman producers and other participants in the project, including Veronique, are facing criminal proceedings on charges of violation of privacy and instigation to prostitution.

Even though RAI's audience won't see Veronique entertaining paying guests in her Roman fishbowl boudoir, the public network has lately presented some highly seasoned offerings. RAI sources even leaked information that full male nudity — hitherto taboo — would make its debut in a scene of a forthcoming television series.

Pressures on RAI

RAI is a semigovernmental agency, a juggernaut with 12,000 employees that is supervised by the government and parliament and subject to pressures by all major power centers, including the Roman Catholic Church and the Communist Party. It still has a near-monopoly of news broadcasts, which matters a lot to the politicians.

As for the supermarket of sex that is on the air, not everybody is happy. Church leaders keep protesting, as does the feminist movement, which charges exploitation and demeaning of women.

In some instances, as in Perugia recently, courts have closed independent TV stations for obscenity. No general program code or television guidelines ex-

Local channels have proliferated in Italy ever since the Constitutional High Court, in two landmark decisions in 1974 and 1976, demolished RAI's broadcasting monopoly. Today it is not even known exactly

how many stations are competing with RAI.

Private radio and television interfere regularly now with RAI channels and even with flight control and armed forces channels.

But some order seems to be crystallizing out of the chaos. In the face of opposition by RAI, four or five nationwide independent networks are emerging. Backed by big publishers and industrialists, the

strongest private television groups go in heavily for American films and dated TV series, from "Get Smart" to "Batman." Fattened by advertising revenues, the new giants of Italian commercial television threaten to swallow or kill off many of the small independents. In the process, the low-profit hard-core porn on the air may be in for a hard time.

'Crucifixion' Revoked

NEW YORK — A judge has blocked an artist's attempt to restore a controversial display entitled "Crucified Coyote" to a Central Park exhibit.

Acting Justice Louis Okin said in Manhattan Supreme Court that Parks Commissioner Gordon Davis was "justified" in ordering Paulette Nenner's work removed from the "Animals in the Arsenal" show.

'Crucified Coyote" - a stuffed coyote nailed to an 11-foot wooden cross - was never submitted by the exhibit's curators to Davis for approval, as required, Okin noted in his decision. The judge added that he was not convinced that Miss Nenner had been denied her constitutional right of freedom of speech and expression, as she had claimed in court papers.

The artist said she meant to draw attention to cruelty to animals. A Latin phrase, meaning "He Died Because of Our Sins," is inscribed on the cross.

The London Stage

ational's 'Don Juan' Is a Curious Mixture of Wit and Farce

By Sheridan Modey

95344 Dega

OIL

mational Herald Tribuni ON — Doubtless some psychiatrist ewhere could explain the National ession with Don Juan. The poth? A veiled attack on narrowporalists at the Greater London A bid for freedom from financial
?? A frequent desire for change? er it is, the National has thus far

vath's "Don Juan Comes Back War" as well as a "Don Giovanom Glyndebourne and the "Don ell" sequence in "Man and Superlile that Shavian debate continues ivier stage, the Cottesloe now has I's new production of Moliere's n" and presumably next year we'll the Byron version either on ice or

a, in happier financial times, was ssive "Juan" festival and though proved impossible it is a little sad has been unable to cross-cast any actors, many of them recruited 's days at the Riverside Studios in mith, coming to terms with Moledy in a new and very tense transthe novelist John Fowles.

jult is a carious mixture of wit and

farce, played at breakneck speed within two hours on a bare wooden stage as a kind of intellectual vandeville. Nigel Terry in the title role crucially lacks the charm and confidence of the National's other Juan, Daniel Massey, but against this there is a marvelous star turn from Ron Pember as his servant Sganarelle and a brief ice-cold appearance by Michael Gough as the irate father.
This "Juan" is, like all of Moliere, more

about hypocrisy than about love or lust; it's a series of duologues in which Juan is confronted by family, two friends, enemies and servants all equally unable to challenge his essential evil. Overlooking the entire production is a jury of 12 who double as servants and ghosts in the mansoleum but are perhaps also there to represent the public opinion and conscience which this play is fundamentally about. Attitudes to Juan are therefore more important than anything he himself can either do or utter, and in realizing that, Gill is able to give us a brisk tragicomedy about humanism and bigotry, about

pious jargon and about mortal sins. Where Shaw is all talk and no action, Moliere goes for scenes of frenzied comedy involving nuns hijacked from convents and creditors filled with food instead of money. But the moral contortions of the play are

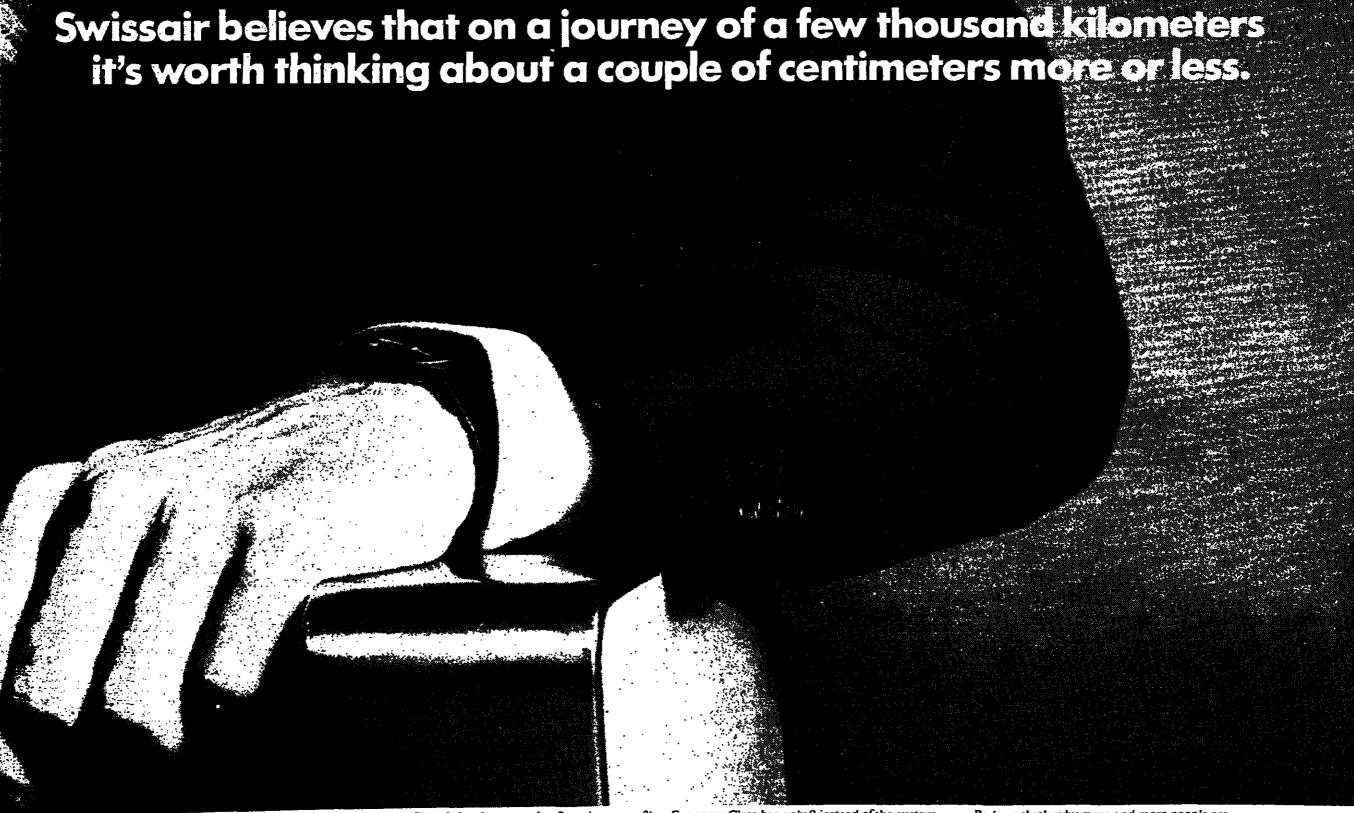
very eyes to tie himself into physical knots of anguish, outrage and occasional acceptance of Juan as the lesser of the evils currently on offer.

To the Round House for a month from Manchester has come the Royal Exchange production of "The Duchess of Malfi" in a marvelously electric staging by Adrian Noble. The intensity of the five central performances (Helen Mirren as the duchess, Julian Curry and Mike Gwilym as her brothers, Peter Postlethwaite as the unfortunate servant she marries and Bob Hoskins as the evil attendant) is matched by an intensity of lighting and movement, so that Webster's usual bloodbath becomes instead a sequence of episodes played in pools of light while the surrounding darkness grows ever deeper. Even Bob Crowley's minimal setting has a power all its own, as a furry white carpet becomes increasingly bloodstained and threadbare to reflect the ever more horrendous events taking place upon it.

Mirren starts the evening with a kind of innocent eagerness, like Olivia in "Twelfth Night," a lusty widow eager for remarriage; by its end, she has become a tragic heroine clutching the severed hand of her dead husnowhere better expressed than in the performance of Pember, who seems before our greater than that of Mike Gwilym, who has

to start out Duke of Calabria and end up on all fours in the conviction that he has become a wolf. Few plays have ever asked so much of their actors; few great dramatists have come so dangerously close to self-parody. This production triumphs over all those bstacles and goes on to become a lecherous, lush revenge melodrama; Miss Mirren is Duchess of Malfi still, and should on no account be missed in what is far and away the strongest production in town.

At the Duchess, "The Business of Murder" is a thriller by Richard Harris that turned up on London Weekend Television in February spread across two Sunday nights. It's the one about the woman drama tist summoned to a sinister household where she finds a friendly cop but a less friendly husband. This needs to be stated because although the management is now admitting it on a board outside the theater, audiences booking by telephone or depending on newspaper ads may have no idea they've already seen the play. If they haven't, they may still be in for a good evening, assuming they like the kind of clue-laden plot where false trails matter more than real characters. If they have, it really isn't worth it again at



While other airlines are coming to feel that the welfare of their passengers depends on the invention of new class nomenclatures, we at Swissair sull prefer to think more about other matters.

For instance about the idea that passengers on long flights are particularly glad of every extra centimeter for arms, legs, and hand luggage. And so Swissair has decided to retain only 8 instead of the usual 9 seats abreast in the Econ-

omy Class (why change such a first-class name?) of its DC-10-30s. For you that means never more than one seat from the aisle, wider arm-rests, more elbow-room for eating and reading. And more attentive service from the cabin crew, because they have more time for the fewer passengers and more freedom of movement in the gangways.

You will likewise find more room rather than more seats in Swissair Boeing 747s. There the Economy Class has only 9 instead of the custom-

But whether DC-10 or 747, fewer seats abreast is not the only thing that distinguishes Swissair from other airlines. For instance it carries a larger assortment of newspapers and magazines on board than any other airline. Quite apart from what's served, the dishes are chinaware. And your wine doesn't come in plastic cups.

Perhaps that's why more and more people are coming to prefer Swissair on long-haul flights.

Swissair or your IATA travel agent will be glad to give you all further information.

swissair 🧦

ary 10 abreast.

Page 6 Thursday, April 16, 1981

Whither U.S. Policy in Africa?

Chester Crocker, President Reagan's assistant secretary of state for African affairs-designate, has been on the road trying to keep both South Africa and its black adversaries happy about the new administration's Africa policy, to the extent that it has one yet. That is not an unusual mission for the State Department's chief Africa specialist. It is what U.S. diplomacy in southern Africa has been about for some time. There is a difference, though. A cardinal principle of the Reagan administration's foreign policy approach, whether in Africa, Latin America or elsewhere, is a commitment not to put overt pressure on friendly authoritarian regimes in the area of human rights. Mr. Crocker, who is still an assistant secretary-designate in part because Sen. Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina, doubts his personal commitment to that approach, is finding it very difficult to carry out such tricky diplomacy.

He has been telling one black African

leader after another that the United States is no supporter of apartheid. That is almost certainly true and it pleases black Africans to hear it, especially when they were expecting a less forthcoming public posture. But the United States being against apartheid is not enough for the black Africans. They are also interested in more immediate political problems. Whose side is the United States on in the Namibia dispute, for example? Or does the United States plan to provide aid to Jonas Savimbi's rebels in Angola? At the same time, Mr. Crocker's statements in black African countries have irritated the South

As a result, Mr. Crocker was snubbed by Samora Machel, the Marxist president of Mozambique and P.W. Botha, prime minister of South Africa. This kind of problem results whenever the new administration comes into contact with reality, as opposed to the East-West vacuum in which it seems to formulate its policies. It happened to Secre-

tary of Defense Caspar Weinberger when Western European leaders shuddered at his suggestion that the United States might respond to a Soviet invasion of Poland by arming China. It happened to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in the Middle East when both the Saudi Arabians and the Jordanians told him that as far as they were concerned, the Palestinian problem, not the Soviet Union, was the main source of instability in the area. And now it has happened to Mr. rocker in Africa.

The relatively simple reality of the situation is that in many parts of the world it is desirable for the United States to have good relations with countries that do not get along with one another. Moreover, the United States must do this in ways that are consistent with its own values and interests. In Africa, that means clear-cut opposition to both Marxism, where it implies political and military ties to the Soviet Union, and apartheid. False hopes should not be raised by vague statements, shifting positions, foolish meetings with South African military officers, onagain off-again plans for a visit to Washington by Mr. Savimbi or anything else unconsidered or that promises something it can't

And the obvious should be noted: The black nations of southern Africa value their economic ties with South Africa even though they abhor its racial policies; black Africa will eventually turn to the Soviet Union if it feels it has been sold out by the United States, and South Africa will not. In that light, the real question at the moment for Mr. Reagan, Mr. Haig and Mr. Crocker is whether a SWAPO-led Namibia as favored by all of black Africa and opposed by South Africa is or is not in U.S. interests. Quibbling over whether or not to badger South Africa about apartheid just complicates matters

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Columbia's Perfect Flight

On Tuesday, space travel suddenly became a part of real life. There was nothing exotic about the landing of the Columbia on that desert in California - no splashdown, no frogmen, no rubber boats. As the space shuttle rolled to a stop and the trucks gathered around, it looked little different from any other airplane landing at any one of hun-dreds of airports. Even the steps that were brought out to provide access to the crew compartment would have been at home at Washington's National Airport. For the first time in the history of the space program, the machine and the men seemed life-sized, something most of us have seen before and can count on seeing again.

As he watched the perfect landing, astronaut Joseph P. Kerwin remarked that a new airline had just been born. While it will be a while before the shuttle becomes the airline of space, the idea that ordinary people - not just super-trained astronauts -- can orbit the Earth is no longer a dream. It is only a matter of time, if the government properly develops this great new tool, until the shuttle opens to travel the near reaches of space in the same way the airplane has opened the air immediately above the Earth.

The flight of the Columbia was a remarkable testimonial to U.S. technology and to a government agency. Despite the long delays and the huge cost overruns, NASA and the scientific community produced a space vehicle that, once launched, performed precisely as they said it would. The theories and the engineering that went into this untested craft were without a major flaw. Not often have science and technology been able to produce a product that performed so well on its first trip out of the workshop. Indeed, historians will be hard pressed to find any major project in mankind's efforts to explore and exploit the environment in which the error rate has been so low.

There is still much to do before the new space transportation system, as NASA has formally designated the shuttles, becomes operational. More test flights will be conducted this year and next. Modifications in design are almost inevitable; the jetliners of today barely resemble the first commercial airplanes. But Columbia has demonstrated that the potential of space can be exploited on a regular basis at a price the United States can afford.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Helsinki and Madrid

The Madrid Conference on Human Rights, Security and Cooperation in Europe has seemed kind of remote and irrelevant while the Russians have been threatening to roll over Poland. Yet the conference, summoned to review the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, has a place in the proceedings, modest but useful all the same.

The Final Act, a consensus political statement, called on its 35 signers (including the United States) to "refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state." To blunt any claim under the "Brezhnev doctrine" allowing Moscow to impose its brand of socialism, the act added: "No consideration may be invoked to serve to warrant resort to the threat or use of force in contravention of this principle." Moscow has not let Helsinki deny it use of the intimidation card, which it has played in the form of Warsaw Pact maneuvers, threatening statements and the like. Nonetheless, Helsinki has provided a specific and fresh standard against which to measure Soviet crudeness.

The Helsinki Act included an obligation to give notice of military maneuvers, apart from the intelligence the signers acquire on their own. The idea of this "confidence-building measure" was not so much to prevent a surprise attack as to expose any country that

ran maneuvers for purposes of pressure rather than preparedness. So far in Poland, the Soviet Union has not given notice of its maneuvers. Given the loopholes, this may not be a technical violation. But the common knowledge that the Russians have not given notice has put the spotlight on Moscow.

Unembarrassed, as always, the Russians have pressed the question of notice of maneuvers in Madrid. Their apparent purpose is to brazen their way out and to show Europeans what trustworthy fellows they are. Their proposal, to extend the area of notice to the Urals and North America, was launched by Leonid Brezhnev and has been rebuffed by the United States on grounds that Helsinki is about Europe. But the Russians are said to be showing a certain interest still in a French proposal to make notification more verifiable and obligatory.

Many conservatives feared at the time that Helsinki was a trap in which Moscow would ensnare Western peaceniks. Actually, Helsinki has given the West a handy forum in which to demand that the Soviet Union respect its professed ideals and act in civilized ways. You could say that Helsinki is only talk. We would say, without apology, that it is talk and more. For the tension in Europe, don't blame Helsinki and Madrid.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

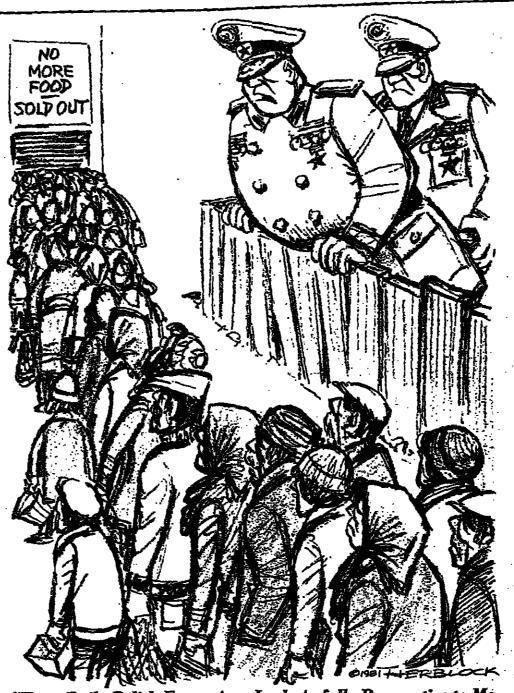
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago April 16, 1906

WASHINGTON -- President Roosevelt delivered this afternoon his speech on "The Man with the Muck Rake," in which he strongly expressed his opinion on the campaign exposure carried on in some dime magazines, deprecating the tendency among certain writers, whom he termed "wild preachers of unrest," who were doing incalcula-ble harm by provoking a kind of reaction that, in its revolt against the senseless evil of their teaching, would enthrone more securely than ever the very evils that they are attacking. The president went on to discuss enormous individual fortunes, and the possibility of a progressive tax on fortunes "swollen beyond healthy limits."

Fifty Years Ago April 16, 1931

PARIS - Paris is expected to receive today King Alfonso XIII of Spain and his English-born wife Queen Victoria, cast out by their country, now a republic. With the queen will come about \$10 million worth of Bourbon jewels, including diamond-studded gold crowns used for state occasions. The king, whose throne was threatened time and time again, had grown through the years to be one of Spain's most popular monarchs: A popular saying has it that he could easily be elected as president of a Spanish republic. Meanwhile, in Madrid, four Republican ministers predicted that Spain would become a federated state, with regional autonomy.



Those Daily Polish Formations Look Awfully Provocative to Me.

France: Trying to Make a Race

Some Socialists like to think that

if Jacques Chirac comes third in the initial vote, his followers might

tip the final vote to Mr. Mitter-

rand, so as to make Mr. Chirac

leader of the opposition and heir to power if the left fails.

After the Elections

may detest President Giscard d'Estaing, the Communist leaders hate

Socialist Mitterrand. They have

done their best over the last three

years to ruin his party's electoral chances, while at the same time blackmailing him to give them Cabinet posts if he wins the presi-dency. Mr. Mitterrand says that he

will decide that after new legisla-tive elections. But the shift of a

percentage point in the vote for the

presidency, sufficient to make Mr. Mitterrand the president, does not easily translate into leftist victories

in a series of legislative districts all

ly elected President Mitterrand

govern? It is not a question the So-

cialists like to consider. If he governs with the Gaullists, or the

center-right, the Communist Party

would gleefully take up the role it

has always sought, that of exclu-sive party of the left. If the Social-

ists try to govern with the Commu-

nists, the Communists would allow

it only on their own terms, which

would be ruinous to Mr. Mitter-

rand and would probably bring the

right back to power in a year or

Nonetheless, Mr. Mitterrand

could be the president of the

French Republic by the second week in May, and this mainly

would be due to the fact that,

throughout most of the country.

the campaign has been unrolling to

plangent apathy. Only Mr. Chirac

fills stadia. Mr. Marchais can

arouse his followers and provoke

the television viewers. But most

people in France seem only to

want to get it over with. The candi-

dates are familiar faces, the arguments all have been heard a thou-

sand times. The issues are ancient

And nobody is very afraid of the

outcome. That is the new factor.

By breaking up the union of the

left three years ago, and turning

With whom, then, would a new-

over the country.

But while Mr. Chirac's followers

By William Pfaff

his supporters.

PARIS - The two people who d'Estaing, who is unloved even by have made an impact on the French presidential race thus far are Jacques Chirac, the former prime minister, now mayor of Paris, and Marie-France Garaud, who once was Mr. Chirac's political

Mr. Chirac has an outside chance to become one of the two final candidates for the presidency, in the second and decisive round of the voting, on May 10. (The preliminary vote, among ten candi-dates, takes place two weeks earlier, on April 26.)

In the polls, Mr. Chirac is far behind President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist leader François Mitterrand. But he is the only one of the three who is making noteworthy progress. He's up. Mr. Mitterrand has marginally improved his standing since the beginning of the year. The president, according to most of the polls, is standing still, even in decline.

through tireless campaigning: the big smile, the wrung hand, the remembered name and friendly word for people in small towns, factories, and shoos across the country. He never stops. He's a dynamic orator, with more of the common touch than any of the major candidates except the Communist, Georges Marchais. (Mr. Marchais really began as a worker, and

The main appeal Mr. Chirac makes is to ordinary people of the artisan and middle classes — anti-Communist, loyal to the memory Charles de Gaulle, to whom President Giscard d'Estaing seems aloof, condescending, on the side of the rich and fashionable. The Chirac appeal is a populist appeal. For this reason he is not as far from the Socialists as many are inclined to think.

His energy and intelligence made him an effective prime minister, and today make him a capable mayor of Paris. He's an unstoppable man. But he gives little sign of knowing why he is doing it. He wants to be on top. On top to do what is an unanswered question --- perhaps an unconsidered question. He is not, of course, the only politician of whom that could be said. But his reputation is that of a man with too much ambition for his own good, and perhaps too much ambition for the country's

No Hope

Marie-France Garaud was once President Georges Pompidou's adviser, and she sponsored Mr. Chirac's political debut when he was a young official in Pompidon's entourage. Now she is in the presidential race for herself, without hope of winning speaking her mind cruelly and lucidly, making everyone uncomfortable with things they would rather not hear. She tells the television newsmen to their faces, on the air, that they are on the side of power. She tells the president that he has already had seven years to do what he is capa-ble of doing. She reminds Mr. Chirac that he was prime minister in the present government, and calls him a cat who pretends to be a kitten — "A brave kitten, you understand, who sometimes shows his claws a little." She and an incandescent Troiskylte, ordinarily a clerk in a bank, Ariette Laguiller, make this a campaign in which the women are more impressive personalities than the men.

But conventional calculations still say that the second round of the election will be a contest between two men, the president and Mr. Mitterrand. The same calculations insist that Mr. Mitterrand could win, which would not have been said a month ago. He could do so simply because of the populer withdrawal from Mr. Giscard

against Mr. Mitterrand, the Communists liberated him politically - liberated him against his will. He became just another candidate, of an essentially middle class party, and thus a plausible choice for people who, in the past, leared what the Communists might do with a Socialist victory. But the French are voting without enthusiasm. The excitement of this election, if there is any, will come after the votes are counted. It will come if the French succeed in surprising themselves, and give themselves Mr. Mitterrand or Mr. Chirac as

series of defaults that could bring the international banking system crashing down." Indeed, the situation has worsened. Oil is more expensive. Interest rates are higher and developing country deficits are now much worse. The focus of much of the attention remains the IMF. Membergovernments, acting through the institution they jointly control,

in an decision to lend the inter-

national Monetary Fund \$16 billion gives the struggling interna-tional banking system another gulp of air, but whether it will save

it from drowning remains to be

Not much has changed for the better since Dennis Healey, the former British chancellor of the

exchequer, just over a year ago warned that "we could see a whole

have the power to create liquidity. Moreover, they have the power to distribute it to those most in need - the developing countries. Until now, they have shied away from what would be the most effective reform, the so-called "special drawing rights-link." In brief, this would mean creating more of the IMF's own line of credit, the SDR, and distributing them to members in such a way that the developing countries get an extra share.

Good News

The discussion drags endlessly on, with strong proponents on ei-ther side and no action seemingly coming nearer. The only good news is that the IMF staff is seri-

ously engaged in working out the mechanics of a viable plan.

Meanwhile, an interesting idea has surfaced in the pages of the journal Trade and Development, published by the UN Conference on Trade and Development. The proposal is for the IMF to create "a sold account for development." "a gold account for development" exploiting the unused 100 million ounces of gold (worth \$67 billion) in IMF ownership. The authors, David Brodsky and Gary Sampson, suggest the establishment of an IMF trust fund which would auction off the gold at regular in-tervals. The profits would then be placed in a development fund to be used for making low-interest loans to Third World countries.

The IMF already has a similar plan on a very small scale. And its proponents argue that this would be a useful stepping stone to SDR reform and historically easier to

They have a case, for it can be. argued that many of the develop-ing countries would not be stretched for liquidity if they had not followed religiously the advice of the IMF and the rich countries in the early 1970s. Developing

countries were persuaded that ONDON - The Saudi Arabiage of gold was over, that the lar was "as good as gold" and for the future, the creation of i national reserves would be la viz SDR allocations. Most of developing countries made a sion not to hold significaneounts of gold in their for टाटीबाहर १६५८७८.

Using a Gold Account For IMF Developmen

By Jonathan Power

Pledges

. Whether the developing c pleages and words of advice good question. The fact is, the (encouraged also by the nee change reserves). Conseque they have totally missed out of momenal rise in the pric

So when the price of gold: ed shooting up in the late 197 brought about principally be declining confidence of the c — the windfall gain went to Western central banks with significant gold holdings.
gross gains from the de fact
valuation of gold amounted t staggering figure of over \$40

in the principal Western of tries, the windfall amounts to per person. For the very poo eloping countries with their nificant gold reserves, their has been \$2.80 per person.

Mr. Brodsky and Mr. Sam estimate that the developing c tries, by acting on their belief the dollar was as good as forewent an increase in reserves of over \$100 billion.

A convincing argument ca made that to use the IMF's inflated gold stock to redress balance would be only fair pensation. And a trust fund w be the best way of making sur money was well-used.

Debt Problem

If this were done, it would significant step towards rectil the debt problem of the develo countries. And by making more credit worthy, it would reduce the exposure of the mercial banks. This would ma rather easier for them to ge more effectively with the imant job of recycling the OPEC pluses with less lear of defanit

The Third World coun could then continue to grow, could then continue to grow, viding much-needed purch; power to help recharge the er of growth in the industria countries. Not only would jube served by a "gold accoundevelopment," but self-int too. It is too important an id-

Priority for Vital Interests

By Enrico Jacchia

and those of the Soviet Union verge on the same geographical area, the world prospects are very somber indeed.

Energy security has the same importance for the Western nations as strategic security. President Reagan has confirmed this fundamental policy of the previous administration, reasserting that the Gulf's oil area is of vital interest to: the United States and its allies. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig's recent tour of several Middle East capitals evinces further the importance that Washington attaches to it.

But the Gulf is not an area of vital interest for the Soviet Union, at least in the present international juncture. Surprisingly, this view is expressed in Moscow by a variety of Soviet analysts and influential personalities. Europe, and more precisely Eastern Europe, is the center of all wornes in the Soviet capital at this time. It is important not to misjudge the magnitude of Soviet fears in this respect. While China watches patiently and complacently, the greening of a new heresy on the western border of

the Soviet empire, makes this "their" zone of vital interest. But there is a common ground

for compromise at the end of the

- Letters **Argentina Terror**

A great many of the roughly 5,000 persons who have "disappeared" so far in Argentina have been civilians — teachers, peasants, priests, workers, students, and the very young. One case in point was the "disappearance" of a 15-year-old girl mourned by her family. The population, intimied by these gory killings, as it well might be, watches silently.

But according to Daniel Healy (Letters, April 1), the "disap-peared" are nearly all terrorists, the vast majority of the population gives its support to the secret killings, and undoubtedly I, for writing this letter, belong to the Communist conspiracy.

LEONORE SUHL Alto de Zambujosa, Portugal

On Human Rights Iain Guest's article about human

rights (IHT, March 23) is a biased dissertation of the state of human rights as "investigated" by the UN Human Rights Commission.

To wit, one category was completely deleted - the rape of the rights of nations such as Afghanistan. Czechoslovakia, Hungary (this is but the "short list"). To this list one may add several nations which have "joined" by sheer ex-

termination of their leadership, the "champion" of human rights — the Soviet Union.)

It is just as cynical to list Ugan-da as a nation which has restored human rights. Mr. Obote is only more educated than Idi Amin, otherwise, with the help of Tanzania, they are both as artful in the violation of human rights.
The United Nations is not the

forum to judge human rights in any way. More than 80 percent of its members have and are practicing their violation of human rights. on a routine hasis. ALEXANDER GAAT.

MOSCOW — If the vital interTo be sure, the Russians are at
U.S. public opinion to the da
ests of the United States the outermost limits of their tolerof military weakness, but this quite possible that the cumulative effect of the righteous Polish demands for change would result in the abolition of Communism. We know that this is not the objective

presently pursued by the Western powers. The spotlight of attention is focused on Poland for quite an-United States and most of the Enropean allies are determined to let the Soviet Union pay a price for interference in Polish affairs. The price paid for Afghanistan

has been the building up of a pow-erful U.S. presence in the Indian. Ocean and the Middle East. What the price would be for Poland is still unclear. Economic sanctions and an indefinite adjournment of arms control negotiations are contemplated. Still, a course of action more probable than many politicians in Western Europe believe, is the adoption of countervailing military measures to recover influence in places where the Soviet position is exposed. Libya, Angola, Mozambique, the Horn of Africa.

Military Weakness

But if there is one thing that we know for sure, it is that NATO's armies will not cross the frontiers of the Warsaw Pact unless it is at-tacked first. They will not cross the line to abolish Communism. No doubt, there is a campaign

ntended to alert European and

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All fetters are subject to condensatio for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Heruld Tribune connot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

tion on Eastern Europe's from The distinction is clear to me

so clear in Moscow. Some diplomats and a few political lysts of the Academy of Scientific Control o who are accustomed to trav the West, are well aware c subtleties of our policy. Bu Central Committee of the ! Communist Party has only a ful of experts on U.S. politic they may meet difficulties in vincing their many colle Their uncertainty on the tru jectives of the United States and widespread. If it lasts to and increases, it may become

"No Uncertainty

There must be no uncertain the determination of the W powers to defend their vital ests beyond Europe in Son Asia, and to stop Soviet p tion in Africa. It may be wi prudent to let the Russians that the fundamentals of V policy have not changed; them that we do not think foothardy of them to ascribe interest to the preservation c system of government in the sphere, whether we like th

tem or not:
This is deeply against th science of the age, someor say. No doubt. However, t clear nonproliferation which divided the world small group of nuclear pow a vast majority of have-no also attacked as immoral. treaty has avoided, for mo-15 years, turning the planet nuclear jungle. When nuclear missiles ca

Paris or Moscow in four from their respective las pads in Europe, security by the recognition of vital in should have priority in o urge a change both in the C nist and the capitalist world forever, then for a rea

length of time.

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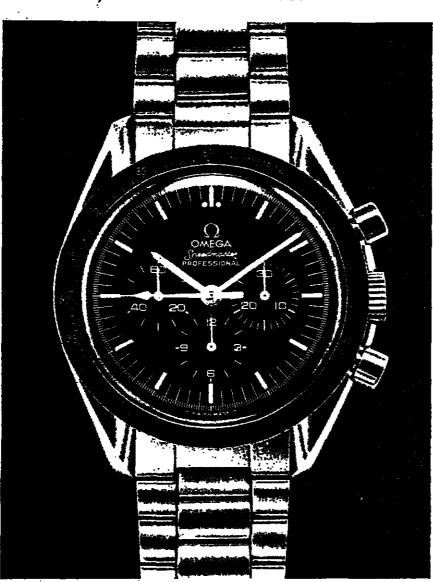
Associate Publis Director of Fund Director of Circus Director of Acres

حكدا من الأجل

Star amongst the stars.

When Omega stopped production of the Speedmaster Professional, it was asked for as never before. Now it's being manufactured again.

In 1965 NASA was looking for a wristwatch for their astronauts. It had to function with absolute precision – whether on earth, on the moon, or between the two.



Many specialized models of different manufacturers were tested. Among them an ordinary Omega Speedmaster Professional bought from a retail jeweller in Houston (Texas).

The lone unscathed survivor of all the tests was the Omega Speedmaster Professional – and the tests were stringent enough, as you can imagine.

1969 - you remember - the first moon landing: "The eagle has landed". Neil Armstrong wore an Omega Speedmaster Professional on his wrist, and from then on this watch was the best - and not only just on earth.

Incredible demands.

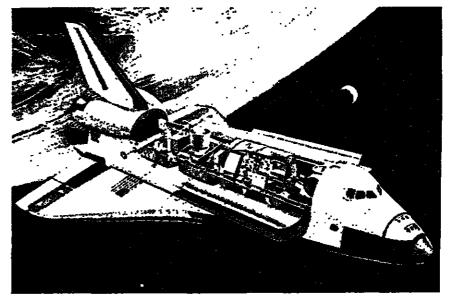
It's almost unbelievable what the Speed-master Professional had to undergo on its journeys to the moon: Temperatures between - 25 °C and + 70 °C, intensive UV radiation, changes of gravitation, fluctuating

air pressures down to total vacuum, and an acceleration up to 6 g. And it never faltered!

Masterpiece of precision mechanics.

It's important to realize that this Speed-master Professional is a mechanical watch – probably the ultimate achievement of this technology which has now been supplanted by quartz modules. Or has it? Omega had already discontinued production of the Speedmaster Professional when it became obvious that there was still a keen demand for it. It had become a collectors piece – a modern serial watch (imagine!) and not a vintage timepiece.

The Speedmaster Professional in the space shuttle.



Once again the NASA has ordered the Omega Speedmaster Professional for the space shuttle crew. There must have been a good reason for this choice. That's why this watch is back again – back in the shops, too.

A masterpiece of the Swiss watchmaker's craft.



Page 8 Thursday, April 16, 1981



A workman pushing clothing store mannequins in a South African city draws an audience of one.

South Africa: Unchallenged Power But a Creeping Sense of Irrelevance

white minority party, the National Party, is assured a landslide victory in a general election that will bar 84 percent of the population from participating on racial grounds. Yet "white pol-itics," says Joseph Lehveld, the Johannesburg correspondent of The New York Times, is being "overtaken by a creeping sense of its own irrelevance." In this excerpt from The New York Times Magazine, Mr. Lelyveld discusses the divided motives of the white Afrikaners, who are trying to make themselves acceptable to the black majority, who, in turn, "are awaiting the fall of the last white domino in southern Africa.")

By Joseph Lelyveld

COUTH Africa is a land that fashions D stereotypes. Two-dimensional racial and political emblems are used, like mirrors catching the African sun, to shield and to blind. The stereotype that has been fashioned over the decades for the leader of the dominant white group, the Afrikaners, is almost papal, minus the brocades and ritual. It suggests a figure whose hold on popular loyalties is more than personal, a man of unbending rectitude who has risen through the hierarchy of the governing party and now is in a unique position to reinterpret its dogma and portray its salvation.

Pieter Willem Botha, the National Party's fifth prime minister since it achieved seemingly unchallengeable power in 1948, dropped out of the University of the Orange Free State at the age of 20 to serve the party as an acolyte, a full-time organizer. In the 45 years since, he has known no other life or occupation. But he doesn't fit easily into its leadership stereotype, and on April 29, when the National Party sweeps to an automatic landslide victory in a supposedly "general election" - from which 84 percent of the population will be barred on racial grounds he is expected to score a triumph that will be widely viewed as hollow, even by some supporters, and win a mandate so full of the contradictions that now characterize Afrikaner politics that neither he nor anyone else will be able to know what it really mes

Accounting for about 60 percent of South Africa's 4.5 million whites, the Afrikaners have an overwhelming preponderance of political power because they cast a nearly solid group vote. The governing party, which is likely to draw more support from the Eng-lish-speaking white minority than ever before, finds it necessary to have only one person of English origin in an 18-member Cabi-

Enormous Hope

Those Afrikaners who have invested enormous hope in the prime minister's vaguely sketched program of cautious racial reform will claim that the voters have given him a blank check to put it into effect. If he chooses to read it that way, the theory and practice of apartheid may be further diluted; for instance, with the introduction of a handful of brown South Africans - persons of mixed race, called coloreds, and Indians - to the hitherto all-white Parliament. For white South Africans, this would be a tremendous step. But it would do nothing to alter the essential powerlessness of black South Africans, who account for 71 percent of the population nor would it significantly change their present circumstances and prospects.

Other Afrikaners will be able to argue that

there was no blank check, that the voters thought they were once again casting their ballots for apartheid and against its dismantling. Sensitive to the danger of a white back-lash, Mr. Botha's Cabinet colleagues have spent much of this raucous political season advertising statistics they normally gloss over, such as the fact that the government spends more than \$1,000 a year on the education of each white child and less than \$100 a year on each black child. "Now, does this look as if we're doing anything for the blacks?" a Cabinet minister asked at a politi-

Yiew From Outside

Viewed from the outside, there is obviously something ludicrous about the spectacle of a South African government defending itself against the charge of doing too much for blacks.

As seen from the grass roots, white politics is being overtaken by a creeping sense of its own irrelevance. White power has yet to be challenged in a convincing way. It still seems as secure as all the menacing technology of modern state control can make it. The price of gold last year accounted for an additional \$5 billion in foreign earnings over what it brought in the year before. No country in the world is booming like South Africa, which had real economic growth in 1980 of 8 percent, and few whites have been left out of the boom. Yet there's a sense of slow slippage, a sense that all that power and the old justifications for the ruthless ways that have been used in the country can no longer be trusted.

Afrikaner political thought may have been convoluted, but it was not significantly divid-ed in the halcyon days — the bad old days, blacks would say - of Prime Minister Hen-drik F. Verwoerd, which ended when the Dutch-born architect of apartheid was stabbed to death in Parliament in 1966 by a parliinger who was later found to be insane. In the Verwoerd grand design, the number of blacks in white areas was sup-posed to start dwindling in 1978. Of course it

Today, Afrikaners no longer talk of white rule but of "white self-determination."

did no such thing. In 1979, P.W. Botha went to Soweto, where no South African prime nister had ever been, and acknowledged what had always been self-evident, that blacks were a permanent part of the urban

Later he went further and acknowledged that they were essential to South Africa's continued prosperity and growth, and that for the country to remain stable, they would have to share in it, whether they were in the urban encampments called townships or the deteriorating rural slums that get the glory — and little else — of being called "national

Botha's Sentiments

So far the prime minister's sentiments have been stronger than his performance. In 1980 not a single new house was erected in Soweto; out of more than 10,000 South African workers who were registered as industrial apprentices, only 82 were blacks; and in the whole of South Africa, only 13 blacks received any kind of degree in agriculture. But Mr. Botha's intention to make a measurable difference cannot be doubted. What can be doubted is the apparent premise that a measurable improvement in black living standards would have the political effect of

buying off the majority.

By any index, South Africa is steadily getting more black, not just in demographic terms — the white share of the population of 28 million is now 16 percent and gradually shrinking — but also in terms of the black presence in areas that whites have been trained to think of as their own. Increasingly, whites wait their turn behind blacks on bank lines to be served by brown tellers. Increasingly, blacks fill the shops and streets. They appear regularly in television commercials and advertisements because no one with a product to sell in this society wants to sell it only to whites. An advertisement for a local rum shows three young couples raising their highballs in a sultry tropical lagoon. One of the couples is black. Only the small print in the corner of the ad reveals that this interracial idyll was snapped in Fiji, not in South

Blacks who shuffle and say, "Yes, baas," and "Thank you, master," are likely to be-come an endangered species; in the cities, at least, younger blacks don't go in for servility. Plainly - after the advent of black rule in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe - they are awaiting the fall of the last white domino in southern Africa. P.W. Botha endeavors to turn the clock back to 1948 and start again, showing apartheid with a human face to blacks whose own clocks are set, however unrealistically, for a political transformation in this decade. Their confidence, more than any noticeable shift of power, makes some whites

defensive. Others get assertive. "All they have is sheer numbers," a prominent Afrikaner business leader remarked vehemently, "Because they've been working at night and not during the day, must they then have the right to tell me what to do? That South Africa will never

The hard-line stance is more tastefully expressed most of the time, but there is seldom

be serious political negotiations with blacks especially blacks like the imprisoned Nelson Mandela, head of the banned African National Congress, who could be expected to reject any constitutional design that implied a division of political authority on racial lines. Yet all the discussion that goes on among Afrikaners regarding their own minimal demands suggests a kind of preparation for hard bargaining, even if few Afrikaners would admit this to themselves.

Contradictions

Such contradictions can often be found in one person or in government policy. On almost any issue these days, South Africa tends to talk and act as if it seriously meant to pur-

sue all available options.

At home, it authorizes black labor unions and harasses their leaders; it admits blacks to white universities and bars them from living near the campuses; it eases up on censorship of black authors and bans black newspapers; it promises a "new deal" to urban blacks, then proposes legislation that denies them acto the courts to defend the minimal rights they already have, it acknowledges that its policy of developing independent black "homelands" has failed totally to produce economically viable states and pushes more ence that is likely to be equally meaningless.

Today Afrikaners, who represent less than 10 percent of the population, no longer talk of white rule but of "white self-determina-"The shift in emphasis may be more self-deluding than cynically intended, but from the black standpoint, white self-determination is simply another name for white rule. "For us black South Africans, these elections are really irrelevant," Dr. Nthato Motiane of the Soweto Committee of Ten re-marked scathingly. "What we are witnessing is a whole people, white South Africans, moving bodily to accept what is a fraud, a lie the lie being that this country is white and that the blacks belong to their own little independent states out there."

A range of values can be found in many prominent Afrikaner families these days. The ounger generation can hardly be described as rebellious, but there is a minority of young Afrikaners who are frankly impatient for a realistic vision of the future and are ready to listen to leaders who won't just repeat the old incantations of their tribe.

South Africans can make their politics sound hopelessly complicated. But the issue of political power in South Africa is basically unsubtle, even crude. Let's imagine, for argument's sake, that P.W. Botha has accomdished everything he has set out to do and that he has gained politically among whites in the process. A modest number of coloreds and Indians would then be seated in Parliament (not enough, one can be sure, to threaten the National Party majority). Blacks would be able to elect municipal councils with a measure of real authority in their townships, and those councils might even be placed on the same footing with local white councils. And, assuming the price of gold the townships and homelands as never be-

Series of Reforms

After such a dizzying series of reforms, which could hardly be expected to take place in less than a few years, where would South Africa then stand in the eyes of the world and its own black majority?

Consider that the system of "influx control" would still be in force, making it illegal for roughly half the blacks to be in areas classified as white and requiring migrant black workers to live apart from their families for 11 months out of every 12. Consider that the Group Areas Act would still be in force, preserving most of the land for white occupation and development. Consider that the Internal Security Act would still apply, giving the se-curity police what amounts to carte blanche to suppress black nationalist movements. And consider that the Prohibition of Political Interference Act would still be in force, barring multiracial politics. These are all reasonable assumptions, for these measures - the basic building blocks of the system that is no longer supposed to be known as apartheid -

are not up for fundamental reform. The answer, then, to the question of where South Africa would be stands out fairly clearly. If P.W. Botha gets what he is presumed to want, he will have eased some of the system's rigidities only to hear once again, to his great disgust, that it is too little too late; that, basically, nothing much has changed.

East Germany Grows More Relaxer Amid Mounting Soviet Bloc Perils

By Dan Morgan Washington Post Service

BERLIN — It was a warm April Sunday in the capital of East Germany and blueshirted members of the Free German Youth corps lounged in the parks, waiting for the

They marched to Alexanderplatz, sang songs and hailed the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity [Communist] Party taking place this week. Buildings were decked out with red flags and banners bearing slogans such as "Ev-

erything for the well-being of the people."

The blue-shirted youth brigades, the lingering smell of brown coal in the air, and the sight of bombed-out buildings still pockmarked with World War II bullet boles — all are as they were seven years ago, the last time this

If anything, the green-uniformed officers of the People's Police seem more fearsome. A vis-iting reporter applying his brakes sharply just in time to stop in front of a pedestrian cro is waved over by a constable with a bulldog face.
"Get out!"

"Documents!" Press accreditation to the party congress is quickly thrust forward, resulting in a slight moderation in the policeman's demeanor.

"What you did there was not good." The policeman returns the papers, salutes, and the chastened driver slinks back to his car.

Journalists still have their problems here. A visitor calling an economics professor for an appointment is politically told that a new law requires Western journalists to clear all contacts with East German citizens with the For-

First Impressions Mislead

eign Ministry.
Yet in this country, one almost has to reverse the old aphorism and conclude that "the more things stay the same, the more they change." First impressions are always mislead-ing in East Germany, a country where politics and internal realities are far more subtle and

complex than they seen Even in the shadow of a political movement in Poland that threatens its own stability, East Germany seems more relaxed, more physically comfortable, more prosperous and more self-

confident than seven years ago.

Many of the young people who marched in Sunday's parade wore jeans along with their to the rigid formality of such events only a few

The government nowadays even tolerates occasional imprompur blues and jazz concerts in local churches, attended by overflow crowds

of young people. This more relaxed mood holds perils for the Communist leadership, which plainly is deter-mined to avoid the spread of the Polish labor movement. But even critics of the government's policies acknowledge that East Germans seem more reconciled to a life here and more aware of the country's statehood than

"If you took down the wall, 85 percent would go - but 95 percent would return," said

Palatial Hotel

Central East Berlin, an empty and sad place decade ago, now seems more cheerful and

bustles with activity The palatial Metropol Hotel has been erected for visiting foreigners, but East Germans with foreign currency to spend also patronize

the bars and restaurants. Where religion is concerned, it is evident that the vision of Bertolt Brecht still takes pre-cedence over that of Martin Luther. At a Palm Sunday service in an old community church in the borough of Pankow, the handful of worshipers looked through the stained glass win-dows at red flags rippling in the wind from an

adjacent building.
The pastor ascribed the small numout to the

But the Lutheran Church survives with its position somewhat more secure than it was a decade ago. The Communist government included a church — the first to be built in the capital since the 1940s — in plans for a new

Unique Political Conditions

Agreements and treaties signed by the two German states have eased the hardship of famlies separated by the border between them.

These changes may not seem earthshaking but they have made life better for the 17 million East Germans who live under unique political conditions.

As party leader Erich Honecker constantly reminds his compatriots, his ability maneuver is restricted by the "realities" - a

blue shirts and sported long hair - a contrast code word understood by all East German mean the country's geographical position at ting NATO, the presence of 400,000 So troops and the existence of the 857-mile, he ly fortified border that divides East from

Germany. East Germany's cultural policies are sha by the next to respond to the strong pull exwhich most East Gennans have access. W a West German television correspondent ported that changes were expected soon in operation of "Intershops" — East Gen-stores where Western goods are sold for W ern currency - long lines appeared at

shops early the next morning. Compared with official media in the So Union, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslova television, newspapers and radio in East (many play a smaller role in disseminating formation. Instead, they spread the party i giving the government's position on eventual many East Germans already know at:

— a role that explains the media's uncommising orthodoxy.

Mild Liberalization

The Communist leadership has taken view that the "realities" leave little room intellectual dissent

After a period of mild liberalization in early 1970s, controls were tightened begins in 1976. The government has since banish number of critics to West Germany and ple

others under house arres A 1979 report to the U.S. Congress on cliance with the Helsinki accords said East Germany "invited" critics to leave country and deceases to ben others from lessional activities. Controls were tight

further in August, 1979.

Sweeping amendments to the criminal c made passing information to Western jour ists purishable by 2 to 12 years imprisonm ists purishable by 2 to 12 years imprisonm Some believe this was mainly meant to rest West German television reporters, whose in views in East Berlin are seen by million:

Yet the Honecker government has been became to resort to the harsh measures have sent dozens of intellectuals to jail Czechoslovakia and quelled dissent there. T is one of the trocties of current East Gerr. politics: Dissent is still officially sanctions

Slaughter of Dolphins by Japanese The View From the Fishing Boats

ohins converged on the fishing grounds. But

The price of fuel is nearly seven times what it was in 1973, but the prices lishermen receive

for the yellowrail they catch have not kept pace. Besides, the annual catch of yellowrail in

the last four years has diminished by about

500 tons, to between 1,400 tons and 1,500 tons,

said Megunny Takahira, head of the fisheries

section of the prefectural branch office on Iki

The dolphins, fishermen say, scare away the

rellowtail and squid that bring in 48 percent of

their gross revenue, sometimes even eating the

According to Mr. Obata, dolphins are

When the fishermen see that no one is

rounded up only between January and April because that is the only time that iki fishermen

catching any fish because of a gathering of dol-

are fishing in the daytime for yellowtail.

catch right off the fishing lines.

things are more difficult now, he declared.

By Sam Jameson Las Angeles Times Service

ATSUMOTO, Japan — With the peaceful waters of its natural harbor dotted with tiny fishing boats, this town of 9,034 people seems an unlikely spot for an international

The fishermen of Katsumoto, on the island of Iki, share a quiet existence with the shoprice, tobacco and garlic in the valleys and on the terraced hillsides. But foreign environmentalists view the island's 2,798 fishermen as criminals, for it was here that they were filmed in 1978 bludgeoning to death about 1,000 dolphins they had herded into the harbor.

The fishermen say they acted only to protect their livelihoods because the dolphins were eating or scaring away the fish. Nevertheless, the television film and newspaper photographs stirred protest worldwide. The killing of dolphins - 800 of them in

1977, 1,200 in 1978, 1,900 in 1979, 2,100 in-1980, and about 120 so far this year - continues, with the environmentalists pressing their campaign. And the islanders are increasingly

Unpolluted Place

There must be few spots in Japan as densely populated as Iki — 777 people per square mile — and where the natural environment is better preserved. So the charges that the fishermen are committing a crime against nature when they kill the dolphins strike an odd note among the inhabitants of this island 16 miles off the northwest coast of Kyushu, one of Japan's four main islands.

Unlike on the main islands, Iki has not a single billboard, and there is no pollution. There are two nightchubs and a bowling alley, all in the town of Gonoura. But it has no movie theater, and establishments filled with pachinko machines, a kind of vertical pinball machine, provide most of the evening excitement.

Throughout the years, local people say, most

of Iki's troubles have been caused by outsiders. Last year the children in a Katsumoto junior high school wrote and staged a play about how their fathers, to protect their livelihood, rounded up 450 dolphins in an inlet, only to have an American, Dexter Cate, a member of several environmental groups, cut the nets and allow about 250 dolphins to escape. In the play, Mr. Cate is beaten up by the

fishermen — an event that in reality was pre-vented only by the intervention of Kiyoshi Obata, managing director of the Katsumoto Fishermen's Cooperative.

Mr. Cate was arrested after cutting the fishermen's nets on Feb. 29, 1980, Convicted of obstructing business, he was sentenced last May 30 to a prison term of six months, which the court then suspended.

Common Resource

Mr. Obata said: "If I were a member of an animal-lovers club and went to the United States and started cutting fences on a cattle ranch, what do you think Americans would do to me? I would probably be killed."

Katsumoto's deputy mayor, Makoto Motomizu said: The people who oppose killing of the dolphins live in far-off countries. Many of them are scholars or wealthy people. I can't understand how they can ignore the situation of the people here on the scene. We resent

Dolphins are a common resource of mankind. The fishermen aren't killing them be-cause they like to. If the environmental groups were willing to contribute, say, \$500 a month to compensate the fishermen for their losses, or come here to disperse the dolphins, that would be fine. But they just criticize. We don't understand that."

Mr. Obata said dolphins "may look cute when they are swimming around in an aquarium, but when they congregate in the sea in

gangs of thousands or even tens of thousands. done by berding dolphins ahead of a half-they are fearful. de of ships without ness. Iki fisher Iki fishermen have always lived with the dol. | learned the tochnique in 1977 from fisher. phins, he said, but in recent years have been forced to protect their fishing grounds. The reasons are a perceived increase inches dolphin population and the skyrocketing seasons for the large the oil crisis of 1973. Mr. Obata said, lks fishermen could afford to go out for 12 hours and come back empty-handed when dolphin and come back empty-handed when do

At other times of the year, Mr. Obala s the boars are dispersed, searching for oil 16 P I kinds of fish, or they are fishing for yellow and squid at night, and nothing can be d about the dolphins then.

He said that if the dolphins did not intrin the fishing grounds, there would be reened with extinction they would cause problem and the fishermen could leave the

But because they have been left unhar until recent years and have no natural ener in these waters, Mr. Obata asserted, the phins have multiplied, while the yellowtail squid have dwindled.

An island Dolphins Countermeasures C. cil, formed by the island's five fishermen's operatives, receives 10,000 yen (about \$50. each dolphin the fishermen kill, according Mr. Takahira, the fisheries official.

He said the council used the paym which began in 1978, to pay for the codisposing of the dolphins. Usually the sul is not enough to cover even those costs, \$10114

lexic:



Killed dolphin shown being lifted into shredding machine in Katsumoto.

Thursday, April 16, 1981 **R

SINESS NEWS BRIEFS

, Warburg Form Portfolio Service Firm

ORD, Conn. — Actna Life and Casualty said Wednesday it ito a joint venture agreement with S.G. Warburg and Co. of o provide international portfolio management services to penand other U.S. based institutional investors. nture to be based in London, will be called Actna Warburg

Cola Opens First Plant in China

ITA - Coca-Cola Wednesday opened its first bottling plant in produce 48 million bottles a year. nt, in Peking, is the result of a 1978 agreement. Coca-Cols said ncentrate to the Peking plant, which then bottles and sells the

Hotel Group Reports '80 Loss The Associated Press

JN — The Savoy Hotel group, whose directors are fighting a bid from Trust House Forte, the giant British-based hotel nounced on Tuesday a pre-tax loss for 1980 of \$3.91 million, with a profit of \$1.13 million for the previous year. oup, which owns the Savoy and three other deluxe London Claridges, the Berkeley and the Connaught — attributed the

vpanies to Seek Oil off Nova Scotia United Press Intern

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AX, Nova Scotia —A \$200-million oil exploration program off Scotia coast has been announced by Shell Explorer of Houss, and two Canadian companies, Norcen Energy and CDC Oil

ill pay \$100 million with the two Canadian partners contributher \$100 million required to explore a 9.75 million acre section tinental shelf that is almost as large as the province itself.

Artists Bids for Cable Firm's Stock

&ANCISCO — United Artists Theatre Circuit said Wednesday o make a cash tender offer for up to 725,000 shares, or 22 f UA-Columbia Cablevision stock at a price of \$85 a share. mpany said the offer will not be conditioned upon any mini-ther of shares being tendered. United Artists said it owns about at of UA-Columbia Cablevision.

n Steel to Build Oil Rig Off China

) - Nippon Steel said Wednesday it has received a letter of m Japan-China Oil Development for an offshore production or a joint oil development in Bohai Bay, North China. tue of the contract is estimated at about 5 billion yen (\$23.3 ndustry sources said. Nippon said China is producing about rels a day in the western part of the bay, where the platform

ese Companies to Build Iraqi Hospitals Reuters

) — Three Japanese companies have won a joint 80 billion year jon) contract to build seven 400-bed hospitals in Iraq by Octo-

Ther involves Marubeni, the prime contractor, Taisei and Fujita, said. The hospitals, ordered by the Iraqi Housing Construcstry, will be built at Dihok, Mosul, Kirkuk, Ramadi, Diwamand Samawa with the contract value payable in yen. eni and Taisei are already building five similar hospitals worth

1 1 2 41 billion yea in Iraq for completion by early next year.

lavs Approve Venture With Honda

Resters

) — The Yugoslav government has approved plans by Stan-alska Industarija and Honda to establish a joint venture to arm engines and pumps, Honda said Wednesday.

st Germany Reports olesale Prices Up 1.7%

ernment's cash deficit in the first quarter this year widened by 3.6 billion Deutsche marks from a

In its monthly report, the Bun-desbank said expenditures in these three months were 8 percent more

than had been budgeted for the

year. One major factor in this in-crease was higher demand for gov-ernment funds from the federal la-

bor office due to high winter unemployment.
Cash revenue in the first three

months this year rose only 2½ per-cent because of income tax cuts,

The monthly report also included an econometric analysis that showed that the second oil price

shock of 1979 apparently caused West German gross national prod-uct to fall 1.8 percent. However, the analysis indicated

that even without oil price increases there would have been a deterio-

ration in the West German balance

of payments.

About one percentage point of the 1979 decline came in lower pri-

vate consumption and about one-half point from slack domestic de-

mand and investment, the Bundes-

the Bundesbank added.

year ago to 13.5 billion DM.

ADEN, West Germany bank reported that the central gov-West German wholesale ernment's cash deficit in the first as 1.7 percent in March quarter this year widened by 3.6 rel Statistics Office said

tuary, the index rose 1.3 rom the previous month ercent year-on-year rise. rice increases against the month included a 13-perfor heavy heating oil, and 2 percent for fresh vege-percent for light heating percent for liquid gas,

and Stops ng Mexican, eroon Oil

AP-Dow Jone ORK — Ashland Oil has purchases from Mexico troon, industry sources ntback from Mexico to-00 barrels a day. The had been buying 17,000 ly from Cameroon.

officials declined to However, industry L. However, was relatively expensive the sluggishness in petro-nand, Ashland had ademate oil sources.

riously reported, Atlantic Co. notified Nigeria that ding two oil supply con-vering delivery of 60,000

crude oil a day.

tot clear yet how many
many turn their back on with oil producers due to supplies. But industry the number is to n argue their oil supplies main ample for some calarly if Saudi Arabia, its current high produc-

y has kept the door open ning purchases, sources contracts with Mexico on are subject to renequarterly. When that perw came up recently, the exercised its option to purchases, sources said. declined to comment on

Adjusts Currency

— The Turkish cen-Vednesday announced a rency adjustments that the line by 2.7 percent U.S. dollar but reby 1.3 percent against the

Tokyo Plans Talks With **Auto Firms**

Government Seeks Accord on Exports

From Agency Dispatcher
TOKYO — Japanese officials
decided Wednesday to hold negotiations soon with individual Japanese auto companies to seek agreement on some form of voluntary ment on some form of voluntary restraints on exports to the United States, official sources said Wednesday

The auto industry has staunchly opposed such restraints, and the form they might take remains unclear. The negotiations are part of stepped-up government efforts to find a compromise solution to the problem of curbing car exports to

the United States. In another move after a series of high-level meetings, government sources said that Saburo Okita, the chief trade negotiator, and Nachiro Amaya, deputy minister for international trade, would visit Washington sometime after next Sunday to hold "unofficial" talks to head off demands in the U.S. Congress to impose import curbs on Japanese cars

Brock Proposal

U.S. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis warned Tuesday that unless Japan voluntarily reduces car exports to the United States. the Senate seems certain to pass legislation that would require a cutback.

Japanese newspapers reported Wednesday that William Brock, the U.S. chief trade negotiator, had suggested to Tokyo's ambassa-dor to Washington that Japanese car shipments should be held to 1978-79 levels, which would mean a sharp reduction from the 1.82 Japanese cars sold in the United States last year.

This would represent car sales of 1.48 million by Japanese calcula-tions and about 1.6 million by U.S. standards. U.S. statistics include small truck and van sales.

While government officials appear anxious to settle the dispute before Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki visits President Reagan in early May, the two leading car firms, Nissan and Toyota, have warned against rushing into any

They argue that import curbs will not help the U.S. moustry very much, would invite similar demands from Western Europe, and if imposed for as long as three years, as suggested, would severely damage their future competitive position in Japan's most important overseas market.

Exports Off

Toyota and Nissan Wednesday reported record vehicle production for the financial year ended last month. Toyota output reached 3.27 million, up 3.3 percent, while Nissan production hit 2.65 million, up 9.8 percent, with both firms crediting strong foreign demand for the improvement.

The two companies also said that exports to both the United States and Western Europe fell last

Overall, Toyota said exports were off 3.1 percent in March from year-earlier levels, and Nissan said its shipments abroad slipped 4.3 percent. It was Toyota's first yearyear decline in exports since

OECD Says Inflation Eased for February

PARIS - Inflation in the non-Communist industrialised world eased slightly in February because of a slower rise in food prices, the Organization for Economic Coop-eration and Development said

It said prices in the 24-nation group rose 0.9 percent in February after a 1.1 percent gain in January, bringing the rate of increase over 12 months down to 11.2 percent from an 11.5 percent annual rate the previous month.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank e	xchange	rates	for Apri	1 15, 19	81,ex	cluding	bank se	LAIGE C	norges
Amsterdem Screwels (a) Frankfurt London (b) Allies Hew York Ports Zurich BCU	\$ 2.4095 35.985 2.1775 2.1594 1.881.45 5.1205 1.9022 1.4672	2 5296 77,005 4,173 	D.M. 110,785 ° 16,3953 · 497.96 0,4575 236,045 ° 91,2691 ° 2,5377	2111.90 0.1941 38.6754 °	13.1. 0.2229 1.253 * 2.53 x 2.333.43 0.0922 * 4.7425 x 6.1633	Gldr. 	8.F. 6.76* 6.18* 76.83 30.384 8.027? 74.6145* 5.5655* 41.5746	S.F. 121.34 • 17,948 107.65 • 4.2696 545.52 6.501.4 258.77 • ——	D.K. 35.26* 5.215 31.71* 14.741 158.46 1.1463 75.046* 28.9777* 7.9851
-			D	ollar va	bes	•			
Equal V. 1,1525 Associated to the control of the c	erancy trollen S a fla, franc al Rhyal splitting papera S rean won to krono E. direcon	Per U.S.3 0.5672 37.825 1.3515 15.36 2.1115 678.25 0.7025 3.673	\$ Equiv. 0.1965 1.682 0.6377 0.0189 N.A. 0.6046	Curren Hone Ko Irish Conada Danish in Dracks Escud Fin. ma Yen	mp 5 536 f 0.57 m 5 1.19 rome 4.83 m 53.0 o N.A	S EV 15 N.A 45 1.20 45 2.60 26 1.62 0 0.63 0 0.63	HY. Phi 89 S 86 Jarze 27 Kowk 68 Malo 27 Nero	rrency D.R. II sheke! Sitt diator y ringgit s. kross scata	Per U.S.3 N.A. 0.224 9.23 0.2757 2.3215 5.4725 88.05

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U.S. Firms Borrowing Offshore

By Robert A. Bennert

New York Times Service NEW YORK - In a maneuver to reduce their borrowing costs, many large U.S. companies have been turning to foreign branches of U.S. banks

for their loans and away from domestic offices. The Federal Reserve System, in a footnote that was added to a weekly monetary report, said that, while business borrowings from domestic banks declined \$5.5 billion between Dec. 31 and March 25, loans by foreign branches of U.S. banks to residents of the United States rose \$2.7 billion.

from domestic sources of funding was large enough to have distorted the real demand for business credit in the United States and to have caused the economy to appear weaker than it was.
"This supports my hunch that business credit demand has been a good deal stronger than the domestic figures indicated," said Jay N. Wood-

Some economists believe the switch to foreign

worth, vice president and economist of Bankers "The new information makes the business-loan

data look a little bit stronger, but not wildly so," said H. Erich Heinemann, vice president and economist for Morgan Stanley. Some analysts say the heavier-than-reported borrowing may create pressure to keep interest rates from falling.

Bankers say most companies that borrow from foreign branches of U.S. banks fall into the size range of the 500th to 1,000th largest corporations in the United States.

Larger ones have the option of borrowing in the commercial paper market, where they lend among themselves. Commercial paper rates are generally far lower than the prime and significantly lower than those available from foreign branches.

Those so-called second-tier companies that borrow from foreign branches, however, are not quite creditworthy enough to borrow all they need from the commercial paper market. But they do have enough clout with their banks to be given the foreign branch option, to which they turn when the switch reduces their interest costs. est rates are in a state of flux and Eurodollar rates

move more quickly than the prime. For example, when domestic interest rates began dropping from last December's peaks, foreign interest rates dropped far more quickly. On Dec. 31, the prime stood at a record 21½ percent, but the Libor, or London interbank offered rate, at which banks trade money among themselves was only 18% percent. And on Jan. 8, when the prime rate dropped to 20 percent, Libor was slightly below 17 percent.

No Sudden Switch

"Corporate treasurers obviously took advantage of the Eurodollar option during much of the first quarter," said George Baker, chief lending officer of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust of Chicago.

Bankers say there is little chance that borrowers would make a sudden switch back to domestic prime rate loans, even if Eurodollar interest rates were to begin to rise quickly, because switching is generally a one-way street.

Corporate treasurers can switch from prime rate pricing to Libor pricing at any time, but, once they switch to Libor, they are locked in for the duration of the loan.

Banks usually finance loans made at the prime with very short-term, often overnight, funds. Li-bor-based loans, however, are generally financed with deposits that mature about the same time as the loan. By matching these maturities, banks reduce their interest rate risks.

In addition to offshore lending and the commercial paper market, many very large companies have the option of borrowing at rates below the prime. But these loans are usually for relatively short periods, from a few days to a few weeks. On such loans, the company is neither guaranteed a rate over the coming few months, nor can it be certain that the bank will renew the credit.

Loans made at the prime and offshore loans, however, are usually for periods of at least three months, and the lending bank generally indicates that the loan can be renewed at the end of that period, although the rate may be changed.

Belgium Cuts Discount Rate to 15%

BRUSSELS - The Belgian national bank said Wednesday it cut its discount rate to 15 percent from the record 16 percent established March 31 as part of efforts to bolster the Belgian franc.

The rate on ordinary advances under overdraft facilities was also cut by one percentage point to 17, the bank said.

Pressure on the Belgian franc has somewhat diminished with record level interest rates and

Ramada Plans 13 New Hotels

· The Associated Press PHOENIX - Ramada Inns plans to spend \$425 million to add 13 large hotels with at least 300 rooms each to its worldwide chain,

Juergen E. Bartels, president of Ramada Hospital Group, said the company's long-term strategy is to become the "best mid-priced hotel chain in the world." Currently, Ramada has 635 hotels worldwide, including 115 owned by the company and the remainder operated He said the Phoenix-based com-

pany will open six of the hotels in the United States, four in Europe, two in the Middle East and one in Southeast Asia — all by mid-1983. The U.S. hotels will be opened in Atlanta, Phoenix, Denver, Hous-ton, Detroit and Washington, D.C. The new overseas facilities will be located in Hamburg, Cologne and Dusseldorf, West Germany; Geneva, Swwitzerland; Doha, Qatar; Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and Bang-kok, Thailand.

newly installed Prime Minister Mark Eyskens. National bank sources noted the

bank has hardly had to intervene to support the franc in recent days, spending only half a billion francs in the week ended April 13. The Belgian franc weakened af-

ter the announcement to 35.62-64 to the dollar from an opening 35.52-55. Against the Deutsche mark, it was unchanged at its European Monetary System floor level of 16.3955, while against the French franc it eased to 6.9525-6.9550 from 6.9450-9500.

The government's cuts in its own spending, along with new tax incentives to improve the business climate and reduce the highest un-employment rate in the EEC, were well received in financial circles. But business was still looking

for changes in Belgium's controversial system linking wages to prices before signaling renewed confidence in the franc and the timing of Wednesday's cut in the bank rate was not foreseen, the an-Mr. Eyskens has already im-

posed strict controls on prices in an attempt to curb the automatic wage rises which have eroded Belgium's competitiveness on world markets. But negotiations with trade unions to further hold down wage costs have only just started.

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Socialist Party rejection of the reform of wage indexation led to the fall of the previous government, but many businessmen believe it to be the key to reviving Belgian industry. Belgian industry's lack of com-

petitiveness is reflected in a swelling balance-of-payments deficit and frequent shutdowns in the traditional steel and textile indus-

AT&T Chief Urges Withdrawal of Suit

HOUSTON - The chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph, Charles Brown, Wednesday called on the Reagan administration to consider withdrawing the government's antitrust suit against the

In remarks prepared for AT&T's annual meeting, Mr. Brown said he does not know whether the suit will be settled. He said there had been intense negotiations with the Justice Department in the last three months that produced a framework for settlement.

Mr. Brown, in his first direct appeal to the administration, said most of the controversies that gave rise to the litigation in 1974 "have long since been resolved by regula-tory commissions and the courts."

RAMADA Geneva The hotel for executives

JANUARY 1989

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Prices on Wall Street Stage Robust Rally

NEW YORK -- Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded sharply Wednesday from two days of weakness. The rally was led by the oil, defense, high

technology and drug groups.

Analysts said the action was mostly technical with investors searching for bargains among recently depressed issues. They also pointed to short covering and buy-ing associated with expiration of the big April options series Thursday, a day early because markets are closed Good Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 8.17 points the previous two days, climbed 12.61 points to close at 1,001.71, and advances paced declines two to one. Volume on the NYSE expanded to 56.04 million shares from the 48.35 million traded Tuesday

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker forecast "tangible progress" in the fight against inflation within the next year.

Analysts, however, said his comments could have been expected in view of the Fed's tight credit posture and the recent slide in crude oil prices. Energy costs have been a major factor in rising prices so far this year.

E.F. Hutton noted that Tuesday was the first time in 23 sessions that the Dow had not been above the 1,000 level during the day. Analysts said the market may have received some support from traders replacing borrowed shares they

sold earlier in hopes the market would go down. There is considerable confusion

over the course of interest rates. Seven major banks and a num-ber of smaller banks have raised their prime rate a half point to 171/2 percent during the past week. But Citibank, a trendsetter, left its key charge at 17 percent Tuesday.

In corporate news, Chrysler said Wednesday that its Newark, Del., K-car assembly plant will begin overtime schedules next week.

The Argentine government said Wednesday that the Exxon subsidiary Compania Esso Exploradora Productora Argentina has struck oil 125 miles northeast of Tierra

del Fuego. The well tested at 3,000 barrels daily, the government said.

The dollar closed in London Wednesday at its highest level against the Deutsche mark in two months, closing at 2.1780 DM, compared with Tuesday's finish at 2.1615 DM.

U.S. Output **Rises 0.4%**

WASHINGTON - U.S. industrial production edged up 0.4 per-cent last month following a decline of the same size in February, the Federal Reserve Board reported Wednesday. A jump in auto production was largely responsible for the increase in overall output dur-

ing the month. Meanwhile, the Commerce Department reported a rise of \$4.9 oillion in manufacturing and trade inventories during February, fol-lowing an increase of \$3.4 billion in January. There was a slight rise in the ratio of inventories to sales

in February.

Much of the inventory rise was due to a drop in wholesale sales of petroleum resulting from warmer weather and increased conservation efforts, according to William Cox, chief economist for the Commerce Department. This led to a

buildup of stocks.

Mr. Cox said the rise in output was "about what we expected." He agreed with analysts who said that the February and March produc-tion figures taken together showed a flattening economy.

"Overall, through the first quarter" the economy was slowing down, Mr. Cox said, "and more so for industrial production, than for some other sectors."

Output in March was down 0.3 percent from a year earlier, as the six straight months of growth from last fall did not outweigh the sharp drop in production during the recession a year ago. But industry was producing 0.8 percent more last month than at the 1980 trough in July last year.

The Board of Directors

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringen Regietre de Commerce: Section B N* 8.927

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of THE PHILIPPINE INVEST-MENT COMPANY, S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 24th April, 1981, at 11.00 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of

considering and voting upon the following matters:

a. the directors
b. the statutory

To approve the balance December, 1980.

Allocation of net profit.

To discharge the directors and the statutors auditor with respect to the

performance of their duties during the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1980.

6. To elect the statutory auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that desisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by provy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the runned or the provincial volution a number of states in excess of one third of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting, in order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 24th, 1981, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares live business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Laxembourg, or

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A. 14. rue Aldringen, LUXEMBOURG.

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FEBRUARY 1991

حكذا من الاصل

razil Installs Itself as Provider to Africa

came to my country, and not a

are beginning to be taught in Bra-

zilian schools, one historical foot-note has caught the eye of Brazili-

At the beginning of this century, about 3,000 black Moslems re-

turned to West Africa in a colon-ization similar to that of Liberia,

which was founded by freed U.S.

slaves. Many of their descendants, known today as "Brasiliens," now

Cocupy elite positions in Nigeria, Togo, Ghana and Benin.
On his four-day trip to Nigeria last month, Mr. Guerreiro paid a

courtesy call to a village where des-

cendants of the retornados live and

still dress for commemorative

masses in the yellow, green and blue colors of the Brazilian flag.

COMPANY

Burmah Oil

Hawker Siddeley Group

1979

1**986** 12,100. 1,401. 1.98

1979 1,810. 64.6 2,77

1980 1,070 30.6 0.98 0.94

Although black history courses

black was among them.

nhington Part Service

IA — In Angola, a Braermarket chain runs 25 plying food to a million of greater Luanda. In a, a Brazilian contractor s an airport and an 850called the Highway of Nigeria, full facilities the future national capi-be installed by the Brazi-

my that built Brasilia by geographical near-bearing Third World Brazil is crossing the intic and moving rapidly

ywiden trade with an alo the superpowers, Afri-is are welcoming Brazil's which have resulted in a rease in Brazilian sales ng the last decade. This ual trade is expected to Ision, boosted in part by redit lines from an exnetwork of Brazilian

is no suspicion that Bra-

relationship in Africa," Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Elysio Saraiva Guarreiro said in a recent interview, shortly before flying to Nigeria at the head of a Brazilian trade mission.

Political observers here point

out that Brazil's intimate ties with the leftist governments of Angola and Mozambique could clash with the recent rightward swing in U.S.

Relations Change In its first few months, the Reagan administration has

to South Africa, frozen aid to Mozambique and courted Jonas Savimbi's rebels in Angola. By contrast, during the same period, the Brazilian foreign minister assailed South Africa's apartheid policy of racial segregation as "a crime against humanity" and vehe-mently denounced South African incursions into Angola and Mo-

Last year, accelerating a commercial and diplomatic drive into Africa, Mr. Guerreiro led a trade since then is simply delegation to Mozambique, Ango-la, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Encouraged by the warm welcomes extended to Mr. Guerreiro, Brazilian President Joso Baptista Figueiredo plans to tour West Africa later this year.

Two hundred students from Ni-geria, Brazil's largest African trading partner, are studying in Brazil. Last year, the oil-rich African nation was the world's largest im-porter of Brazilian-made Volkswagens, now sold in 22 Afri-Can countries.

Agricultural trade between Africa and Brazil remains low because both southern regions grow the same crops. But Africans interviewed here said they are attracted by Brazil's middle-level farming technology.

"U.S. tractors now have everything from air conditioning to televisions," complained Ivory Coast Ambassador Charles Gomis.
"The Brazilian tractor is a basic 1945 model — simpler, sturdier, cheaper — and our mechanics don't need degrees from MIT to

Language Link

Linked by language to Africa's five Portuguese-speaking countries, Brazil is quietly supplanting Portugal as those nations' major the new government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in Luanda, and the payoff is clear: Last year Brazil exported more to Angola than to

Last month, a weekly air link between Luanda and Rio was inaugurated. Next month, the Angoians are expected to open an em-bassy in this remote capital, joining seven other black African France

"Jungle capitalist" is a term of-ten used to describe Brazil's economic system, and the Latin nation's political life is controlled by a fervently anti-Communist military. Thus, to some observers, it may seem odd to watch Brazilian officials wining and dining visiting delegations from such Marxist people's republics as Angola, Congo, and Mozambique.

Markets are markets — Brazil is pursuing a nonideological foreign policy, which is the only one the country can afford." Riordan Roett, director of the Washingtonbased Center of Brazilian Studies of Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, explained recently.

Brazil's evenhanded foreign pol-

icy is dictated largely by serious balance of payments problems. The bill for imported oil eats up half its export earnings, and another quarter goes to servicing the country's massive \$56 billion debt - the world's largest.

Brazil's conservative military also is said to welcome the increasing links to Africa for long-range geopolitical reasons.

Racial Stumbling Block

But Brazil has the world's second largest black population Nigeria's is first — and racial ine-quality in Brazil could prove to be an obstacle to closer ties with Afri-

"I lived in Washington in 1960 and what has happened [there]

nary," said one West African ambassador who asked not to be identified. "Here, they haven't even gotten to the Martin Luther King stage — the blacks you see are always cleaning up. A delegation of 200 Brazilian businessmen

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Weekly net asset value

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on April 13, 1981: U.S. \$93.23

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Plerson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

BANQUE DE FRANCE

Even more than in 1979, the world economy was dominated in 1980 by the rise in the price of call and its harmful effect; increasing balance of payments disequilibria, heightened inflationary pressures and a general storing down of activity. In France, economic policy has made it possible to alleviate the most untowoundble expects of the stausion, but in certain important respects progress is long in coming or still too slow. Thus our efforts must be redoubled.

but in certain important respects progress is long in coming or still too slow. Thus our effore must be redoubled.

Despite further growth of the gross domestic product in volume terms the employment situation has continued to worsen as in the other industriolised countries. The same is true of the current occount of the beliance of polyments, which deteriorated in relation to 1979 as a result of the higher oil bill, a phenomenon common to all the non-oil-producing countries. However, the growth in exports of services and the capital inflowmade it possible to finance the rade defact whout difficulty and even to increase official foreign exchange reserves. As for as inflation is concerned, after having near in annual terms up to lest Symmy, the rate their stabilised and has been declaring since the beginning of this year. Nevertheless, although it remains at the same level as that of certain important foreign countries it is still for above that of other, no less important, countries.

Elimination of the internal and external disequilibrio is a necessary condition for any development productive of improvements in the employment situation, and for the maintenance of purchasing power. With this in must, an increasing share of production should be devoted to the payment of imports (i.e. to exporting) and consequently a decreasing share to internal treas vis-aus their foreign more, notably by the development of productive investment, are the best means of increasing our firms penetration of foreign mortests, recovering parties shares at home and maintaining exponsion against a weakening international read As regards price increases, these are continually fuelled by all shacks, effortion-or expectations and the indexaction of prices, wages and non-wage uncomes. It must not be foreign that increased purchasing power depends in the last analyses actuatively on gons in productivity

scenomic policy which is consistent in all its ospects, such a policy cannot affain its social objectives in the obsence of strict monetary controls.

Monetary policy must first of all be directed towards controlling the quantity of money made available to the economic agents; since 1977 the monetary customities have attached considerable importance to reducing their money creation targets from year to 1975, as in 1980 the target of 11% was achieved, and for 1981 it has been reduced to 10%. But monetary policy must not be exclusively quantitative. It must also endeavour to control interest and exchange rates. As far as interest rates are concerned, these must be sufficiently high, tolong account of the rate of inflation, to ensure that sovings are buoyant and investments subject to a productivity-based selection process. These principles have been applied with flexibility and moderation, and it is for this reason stars both in real and numerical terms Franch interest rates, although raised to a level which reflects the rate of inflation, one still generally lover than in the other industrialed countries in the West. As far as the exchange rate for the franch is concerned, this has been legat stable within the function monetary system and has thus been able to constitute a clear point of reference on which prices and incomes should gradually align themselves. In relation to the currencies outside the system the franch situations have unfortunately been over-frequent and over-large, and it is to be hoped that a stabilisation process can take place in this area as well.

The encouraging results obtained in the various spheres of monetary policy in suggest that it would be advisable to ordinate along the some polit. In particular, until inflation has been brought down and the French financial system made more sensitive to the regulatory role of interest rates, the credit restrictions will have to be maintained, despite their desolvantages, in order to keep control of the money supply. If the restrictions were abund

The monetary policy thus defined is a step-by-step process amed at ensuring that the attenuation of inflationary behaviour takes place without undue consequences for production in volume terms and employment. Moreover, the fight against inflation must continue as long as there are inflationary pressures. The intensity of the struggle does not determine its duration. This is dependent only on the gravity of the disease.

CANON INC.

Advice has been received from Tokyo that the Board of Directors has declared a payment of dividend of Yen 6.00 per share for the six months period ended December 31st. 1980.

December 31st. 1980.

Holders of European Depositary Receipts to Bearer (share EDR's) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share EDR's should present coupon Nb 36 at the office of Hill Samuel & Co., Limited, 45 Beech Street, London EC2P 2LX, where listing forms are available, or Banque Internationale à Luxembourg. 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg. Holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts (share BDR's) wishing to claim dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share BDR's should present coupon No 13 at the office of Hill Samuel & Co., Entired, 45 Beech Street, London EC2P 2LX where listing lorus are available or:

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Japanese withholding tax at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the proceeds

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To obtain payment under deduction of withholding tax at the reduced rate of 15%, residents of the above countries must furnish a declaration of residence as required by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. The declaration must be given by an authorized depositary, and in respect of holders resident in the United kingdom is incorporated in the listing form.

For residents of all other countries a separate declaration must be furnished, giving the name and address of the beneficial owner, the number and definitive numbers of EDR's/BDR's beld and attesting that be is entitled to the 5% tax relief pursuant to the tax convention between Japan and the country concerned. Share EDR/BDR holders resident in the Republic of Korea will receive payment under deduction of withholding tax at the reduced rate of 12% and residents of Zambia without any deduction subject to the provision of a declara-

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above mentioned concessions relating to the Japanese withholding tax apply only to coupons presented for payment within 8 months of the record date.

Thereafter tax will be deducted at the full rate of 20% and it will be the responsibility of the owner to claim from the Japanese tax authorities any refund to which he is entitled.

United Kingdom income tax at the appropriate rate will be deducted from the proceeds unless the coupons are accompanied by a United Kingdom affidavit of

Full information may be obtained from Hill & Co. Limited. HILL SAMUEL & CO., LIMITED

^Drogram of Frustration **REPORTS** trading partner. In 1975, Brazil was the first nation to recognize AP-Dow Jones YORK — The Apple III personal computer, announced oursides last May, has been plagued by technical and me-Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local

me sales did not begin until March, many months behind

le. And so far, the Apple III is unsupported by any of the programs that would place it beyond the Apple II. le Computer, one of the hottest high-technology companies ublic last year, is trying to perfect the new product. "We've very amount of testing possible," said A.C. Markkula, Apw president and chief executive officer.

Mr. Markkula added: "It would be dishonest for me to sit

w Apple III Computer:

ad say it's perfect. We'll know in December or January if III is a truly reliable product."

is been the first group of 1,000 or so Apple IIIs that has he most trouble. Lawrence Shepard bought one of these in ry, and though he considers himself an Apple loyalist, four in two months have turned him sour on the product. Shepard planned to use his \$5,000 machine to track tax sand store data for the agricultural-economics classes he at the University of California at Davis. "A week after se, the words 'system error' lit up on the screen," Mr. Shep-1. He took the computer back to the store, where a servicemoved a loose screw and reinserted some chips. orked about 10 hours before the same error recurred," Mr.

d said. This time, the machine went back to the factory, got another one on loan. i, "within 20 hours, my loaner failed too," he said.

'Started to Crackie'

Shepard soon got his original back, outfitted free of charge ew memory chips. But "15 hours after I got it home, it to crackle and threw up some jibberish on the screen." manufacturer has adopted a policy of outright exchange to users such as Mr. Shepard. Getting the faulty machines lso helps in diagnosing the trouble. Here, in part, is what

Computer has found wrong with Apple IIIs:

sockets often have been too loose, so that chips slipped ring shipment. This problem, Mr. Markkula said, rendered ent of the first computers "dead on arrival." ock-calendar chip, purchased from National Semiconduc-

rned out not to meet specifications. Apple gave customers cates and stopped using the chip.
les to the computer keyboard were too short.
nectors, the metal slots attaching the printed circuit board.
computer, had a variety of mechanical problems.

t least one case, Apple's solutions gave rise to new prob-when the company rightened chip sockets, assembly worki to push in the chip carriers with such force that some pins ent. This defect was discovered only after shipment some dealers and sophisticated users, the most damaging

m is the delay in supplying special Apple III software, espe1 word-processing program. This program, called the Word
r, was originally promised for next month, but now is not
ed until next December or January.

dispute over prices last ary cited "the remote prospects" of its left recently built big in Maryland and Georgin Maryland and Georgin Supplies and forced the other distributors have repeatedly

to write off as much as expressed hope that a new agree-

d Hight, a partner in the to replace the one that was in force

sbert D. Hershey Jr.

NGTON - Three U.S.

ne companies have en-

/arren M. Christopher,

chief negotiator for the

the hostages in Iran, to

ve to restore shipments of

natural gas from Algeria.

suspended contracts to

billion cubic feet of gas a

t supplies and forced the

lion in liquefied natural

eles law firm of O'Mei-

anut Imports Up

NGTON - President

to offset effects of last

or peanut harvest, Tues-

ased the quota on peaning by 100 million pounds.

40 percent of normal in

Correction

er held the U.S. peanut

The Associated Press

rs and port facilities.

ew York Times Service

Britain

United States Allied Chemical AT&T. 1961 13,500. 1,562. 2,05

1981 1,160. 50.7 2.00

1981 1,050. 32,2

Continental Group ist Quar. Profits..... 1.57 Crown Zellerbach

Profits..... **Evans Products**

National Distillers

It is not yet clear whether Algersibilities for transporting the Al-sibilities for transporting the Al-serian gas under a new contract. gerian gas under a new contract. Among them could be an agreefacing financial problems.

ous negotiations with Sonatrach on behalf of El Paso. "We did look very carefully at this," the lawyer said, declaring that restrictions on post-employment activity apply only to federal agencies and do not preclude representing clients in negotiations

with other countries. The gas negotiations are expected to begin shortly, probably next month in Algiers, with Mr. Chrisbuy or lease El Paso's specially

irms Hire Christopher for LNG Talks veny & Myers, said Tuesday the Algerian liquefied natural gas companies "have retained Warren ships. ships.
Although the government must 435.2 23.1 1.62 eventually approve any deal that is worked out, another lawyer at O'Melveny & Myers said Mr. Philip Morris 1980 2,250. 122,6 Christopher's position as deputy secretary of state in the Carter administration posed no conflict-of-PPG Industries r. 1981 809.4 interest problems even though his department, as well as the Energy Department, had conducted previ-Teledyne 606.0 97.37

Union Pacific 1981 1,510. 77.58 0.81 U.S. Industries Ist Quar.
Revenue......
Profits
Per Share topher as senior negotiator for the

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND

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ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ORDINAIRE s actionnaires qui se tiendra le 28 Avril 1981 à 15.30 heures, en l'hotel de la

Rapports du conseil d'administration et du commissaire.
 Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 Decembre 1980: allectation des résultats.

Banca Toscana, Firenze; Banca di Valle Camonica, Breno (Brescia).

Le Conseil d'Administration

united mizrahi bank b

ه كذا من الأصل

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION **AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1980**

	US \$* (in thousands)
ASSETS	(III III CGSZIIGS)
Cash and Due from Banks	. 454.810
Government and Other Securities	_
Deposits with and Loans to the Israel Government	. 532,283
Loans and Bills discounted	
Bank Premises, Other Property and Equipment	. 21,361
Other Accounts	
Customers' Liabilities	. 265,140
Total Assets	. 2,887,856
LIAPILITIES	
Deposits	. 1,329,971
Government, Banks and Other Deposits	
for Granting of Loans	. 734,673
Other Accounts	
Liabilities on Account of Customers	. 265,140
Total Liabilities	. <u>2,385,699</u>
Debentures issued by Subsidiaries	400,262
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
Capital Stock, Reserves and Surplus	. 40,865
Minority Interest	
Convertible Debentures issued by	
Subsidiary Companies	. 271
Non Convertible Debentures and Bonds issued by	22 506
Subsidiary Companies	
Deferred Capital Notes	
•	
Total Capital Accounts	
Total Liabilities and Capital Accounts	. 2,887,856

This Condensed Statement has been arithmetically translated from Israel Sheqeis into US Dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on December 31, 1980: 15 7.55 * US \$1.00 for the

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International Department - 39 Lilienblum Street, Tel Aviv, Tel: 03-622313, Telex: 33625, 341225-6

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Christopher and our firm to under-take negotiations with Sonatrach,"

Algeria's state petroleum en-

The three importers are the Con-

solidated Natural Gas Co., the

Columbia Gas System Inc. and Southern Natural Resources Inc.

Unlike El Paso, which in Febru-

ment could be reached. They will

be seeking a new, direct contract

There appears to be several pos-

ment for the three companies to

built liquefied natural gas tanker fleet. Another choice would be to

move at least some of the gas in

European Gold Markets

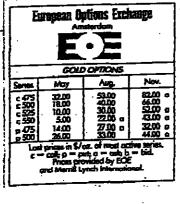
with El Paso, which was the carrier

of the liquefied natural gas.

any for Benque Keyser en Suisse in Geneva and que Keyser Ullmann Paris Holding Francier diary of Keyser Ullmann ondon merchant bank ly's edition stated that dian brothers planned to 10-percent stake in the bank, which is owned louse Group Ltd., rather Holding Financier. The Valents White Weld S.A. 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel, 31 0251 - Telex 28 365 nation stemmed from an with Danny Pekarsky, ergs' top financial officer, seded he left the misim-European Options Exchange

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Société Anonyme Siège Social: 11, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte

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--- Banco di Santo Spirito, Roma;
--- Banca C. Steinhaudin and Co., Firenze;
--- Credito Artigiano, Milano;
--- Banca San Paolo-Brescia, Brescia;
--- Credito Varesino, Varese;

aditions de vote seront celles définire dans les articles 67 et 71 de la loi de 10 Acres 1915.

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MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 8 OEA
4% ChArt
8 ChSoly
7% Ollottel
83/2 COklep
31/2 Ormand
5% Orrox
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Sales figures are amofficial d—New yearly light.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-armsol declaration. Seecied or extra dividends or payments not declaration as regular are identified in the following

The world at your finger tips.

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71% 20 16% 91% 91% 52% 13W 23% 47% 24% 47% 13% 47%

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société anonyme

U.S. \$75,000,000

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National Westminster Bank Limited

Banca del Gottardo, Lugano

Banque Beige Limited

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

The Northern Trust Company

Bancomer, S.A., London Branch Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

International Westminster Bank Limited

Banque Belge Limited The Northern Trust Company Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A. Hessische Landesbank International S.A. Arab International Bank, Cairo Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Union Bank of Finland International S.A., Luxembourg Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited Banco Real S.A., London Branch Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque, Luxembourg Branch Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg International Trade and Investment Bank S.A. (I.T.I.B.)

Gotthard Bank International Ltd. Nassau The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited Bancomer, S.A. Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. Arab Bank for Investment and Foreign Trade, Abu Dhabi Bank Julius Baer International Limited The Chuo Trust and Banking Company Limited Allied Arab Bank Limited Banco Itau S.A., Grand Cayman Branch Nordic Asia Limited Banque Pasche S.A., Geneve Gotabanken (Luxembourg) S.A. PKB Investments Limited, London

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14 "Over the hill" 15 To shelter 16 Abrasive 17 Cail 18 Frond 19 Beelzebub's

associate (daily) 21 Justice of the

peace 23 Loft 25 Vanity case 26 Ogle's next of

29 Kind of collar 34 Royal personage, bird, grape or color 38 Having a

milky iridescence 39 Consecrates with oil 40 Directs

(oneself) 41 Victim of 42 Frozen

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CASABLANCA

LAS PALMAS

WEATHER

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Mowbray 31 Muskellunge 32 Dicer's "snake

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8 Suit

9 Goal

10 "The

12 Quod-

22 Distrust

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13 Since, in a New

Year's song

11 Prefix with

physics

WHY ARE YOU

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YOURSELF

WITH THAT

DICTIONARY

WHAT'S

SARGE

DOING?

33 Home of a monster, perhaps

35 "Thy word is a lamp——my feet.. Psalm 119 36 What

goldbricks do 37 Hair treatment 38 R.I.P. notice 44 Diner dish

46 Growing out 48 Adjust; conform 49 Honeyed

50 Antonym for abbor 51 On the up and up **52** Pealed

53 Eastern bigwig 54 Kind of skirt 55 Group in

Nebraska Galley word "---- Came Running,' book by Jones

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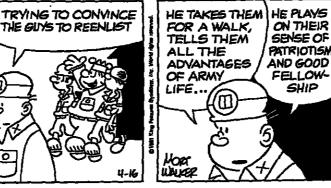
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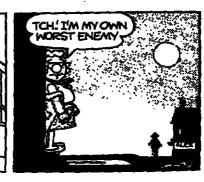


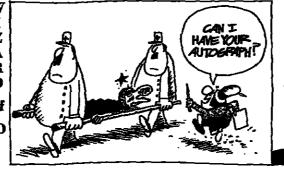


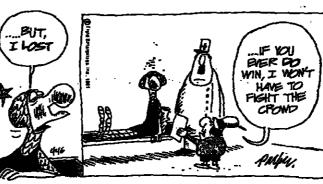


























RADIO NEWSCASTS. BBC WORLD SERVICE East Africa; 1413;KHz ond 212M Medium Wave. 25.650. 71,660, 17,665, 15,420, 12,095, 11,620, 9,580, 7.120 and 4,050 KHz in the 11, 11, 16, 19,24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands. North and North West Africa: 25,650, 21,470, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 12, 19, 25,

LAWRC

FROOL

THERAH

DILERB

FLOOR

RATHER

E KEAT

Print answer here:

THE CROOK SAWED

OFF THE LEGS

UNDER HIS BED SO

HE COULD DO THIS.





JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee Southern Africa: 25,650, 21,660, 17,880, 15,400, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,065 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 Unscramble these four Jumbles

Abligative Electric 1723/K-1z and 227/A Mecham Warve, 25,450, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,740, 9,410, 7,140, 6,120 and 3,990 K-1z in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands. Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave, 25450, 21.550, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 6,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19,25, 31, 41 and 45 mater bands. East and Seath Fast Asia: 25,659, 17,790, 15,310, 11,365, 9,570, e,195 and 1,915 KHz in the 11, 14, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Simocoons only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

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The Value of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 22 minutes after the ho during varying periods to different regions.

Western Eurone: KHz 15245, 7.225, 4,840, 5,923, 3,790, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 197, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 73.7, 25) (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave) meter bands. Middle East: KHz 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,940, 1,260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41,7,49,7, 236 meter bonds. Egst Asia and Pacific; KHz 17.820, 17,740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.770, 26,200, 4,119 and 1.575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.4

Squifts Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740. 15,205, 11,515. 9,760, 7,105 on the 13.9, 14.9, 19.7, 25.0, 30.7 and 40.2 meter Abrica: Kitz 26,060, 21,660, 17,970, 15,330, 11,915, 9,746 7,580, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11,5, 12,4, 16,6, 19,4, 25,2, 38,6, 41,2, 47,50, 75,2 meter bands.

One-Day Bargain Baby Deliveries Going for Only \$999 in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE - So you want to have a baby but don't think you can

afford the hospital bills? Well, Milwaukee County General Hospital has just the answer - a bargain \$999, one-day package for a normal birth. This is going to start a price war," said Thomas Korb, a member of the Welfare Board which approved the program Monday.

The program could save mothers up to \$1,500 for a typical delivery and stay at a private hospital. The hospital's 21-bed maternity ward has been averaging about 14 patients a day, Administrator David McGinnis

DENNIS THE MENACE



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BOOKS

ERNEST HEMINGWAY Selected Letters, 1917-1961

Edited by Carlos Baker. Scribner's. 948 pp. \$27.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A this volume of letters includes only about 600 of the many thousands that Ernest Hemingway wrote during his lifetime. So, despite its more than 900 closely printed pages, it is a mere selection. All the same, to start out reading them is to get the sense of beginning a trek through a vast and fea-turcless swamp of trivia. As Baker who is emeritus Woodrow Wilson professor of literature at Princeton University — warns us in his intro-duction, Hemingway relaxed in his letter-writing to the same extent that he disciplined his literary prose.

He regarded his daily correspond-ence as a medium in which to let his hair down and communicate openly with an extensive network of family members, friends, acquaintances, colleagues and competitors. He poured himself so effusively into his letters that he couldn't even be bothered to look up words he knew ife didn't know how to spell. His correspondence was even sometimes an excuse to delay getting down to work on serious stuff. So you get the sense, entering this apparent swamp of gossip, word-play and fishing-and-hunting results, that the places to stand and get some perspective on the terrain are going to be few and far between.

Different Masks

Yet by and by you begin to notice that Hemingway put on different masks for different sorts of people that he practiced his most delirious wordplay on his drinking-and-fishing cronies ("Laid non hearage from you to some form of displeasure with the Enditer and so after a time stopped screedage.") and his most straightforward earnestness to his parents and other elders.

You notice his occasional trick of assuring a correspondent he wishes to charm that "This is the longest letter I ever wrote anybody" when it obvious-ty isn't, or his habit of writing some of his most pleasant letters to people he has elsewhere attacked in the most vituperative terms. And when Heming-way attacked such people as Edmund Wilson, William Faulkner, Sinclair Lewis and James Jones in viriperative

terms, he could singe the atmosphere.
You notice what Professor Baker
calls Hemingway's "no more than
skin deep" anti-Semitism. Although he deplored Ezra Pound on the subject, he nicknamed his youngest son "Jew" because the boy was good with numbers, and he frequently paid lip service to the most cliched of racial stereotypes. You notice his references to women as if they were a favorite breed of animal: You can always trade one healthy woman in on another. But start with a sick woman and see where you get. Sick in the head or sick anywhere. But sick anywhere and in a little while they are sick in the head." "If you leave a woman, though, you probably ought to shoot her." He is only half-kidding.

On the other hand, you notice the love he so freely and openly expressed toward people (both male and female) he cared about. You notice the admiration he felt for F. Scott Fitzgerald, and the persistent lovalty of that feeling, despite the strains their friend-ship went through. You notice how, from Maxwell Perkins on, Henningway always had a mentor to whom he wrote the straight word, and how those letters form the backbone of this collection.

In short, not only do footholds rise gradually up out of the swamp of trivia, but a fascinating landscape appears as well — a landscape precisely as complex and vast as Henningway's personality. And odd though it may seem (considering that it is only through the subjective internal evidence of these letters as well as Professor Baker's somewhat sketchy footnotes that we can keep track of what. Canada (32), Caribbean (26), is happening in Hemingway's objective life), this volume is a far more "Best vacation" cities in the compelling biography of the writer than was Professor Baker's earlier "Ernest Hemingway: A Life Story."

Of course, since Professor Baker

had access to these letters when he with 31 percent, inspecified wrote his earlier biography, there is not much new here in the way of factual material. The book is far more revealing in its tone and nuance. Much of that is familiar, too — the braggart Hemingway, the telegraphic

CCORDING to Carlos Baker, Hemingway, the celebrity way, the jealous Hemingway, foon challenging his historica cessors to go 10 rounds wi What comes as a surprise is this volume all those lieming together. And connecting the transcending them, is a ligure prising appeal and integrity, ently only Hemingway toolers all the Hemingways.

One rather banal illustrate

have to do - Hemingways's

toward the famous Lillian Refile in The New Yorker. Once time, the world assumed that h way was too enamored of the realize he'd been made a fool o the news got out that Ross meant to ridicule. These letters a subtler development. As I' way wrote to the editor of ar thorized biography-in-progress an Ross wrote a profile of me read, in proof, with some horr since she was a friend of min knew that she was not writing ice she had a right to make in that way if she wished. I did lieve that I talked like a hal Choctaw nor that it gave a very impression of some one who at first light and works hard at most of the days of his life. Bt. just finished a book and wh, have done that you do not rea a damn for a few weeks. So I ... mind it although I knew it wa. ful to me just as the Life pie-There was no harm intende much received. But I am still .

This seems to clear the ma once and for all and makes h way seem an eminently rear man. Until we realize that the tion is also a pose, or part of paign of reasonableness to ke unauthorized biographer out private life. But if it leaves us sezled as to how Hemingway re about the profile, it tells us sor more important — that it ta man's direct testimony to brin close to the truth as we will eve

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt the staff of The New York Time.

England He Friendliest

U.S. Touris NEW YORK — England "most friendly" and France least friendly country in the to American tourists, accordin

poll of travel writers. Mexico leads the list of fivvacation spots" for the average ican traveler, according to a po public by the Society of Ar Travel Writers (SATW). The East is the region most recomfor Americans to avoid, but 1 those polled excluded Egypt at el from this warning.

Myra Waldo, SATW preside that 114 U.S. and Canadian manufactured their top five cho each of five categories. The suits, with the percentage of a

Where Americans "are mos where Americans are not to get a friendly reception": A (34), Ispan (28) and Mexico (2, "Least friendly" to surfame (38), the Soviet Unitran (23), East Germany (1, Ismaica (12):

"Most favored" destination side the United States: Mexi-States: San Francisco (33), NC

(32.5), Washington, D.C. (31: Odeans (16.7) and San Diego; In addition to the Midd Central America, the Caribb Africa were cited as places tra ers "would warn travelers aw at least temporarily." Violence cal instability and hostility

BRIDGE

IN recent years it has become pro-I gressively easier for beginners to become duplicate players. Nearly all clubs and tournaments provide novice:

A new door was opened for ambitious newcomers two years ago when the American Contract Bridge League introduced its Grand National rookie pairs. The 1980 title, decided in Lancaster, Pa., in November, was won by an uncle-and nephew partnership, Peter and Sunny Ngan of Willowdale, Ontario. The diagramed deal helped them on the road to victory.

Any game contract with the North-South cards is somewhat optimistic, although four spades, five clubs and five diamonds are all possibilities. As it happens, five diamonds was one to succeed, thanks to the favorable. trump position. Five clubs can make double-dummy, but would probably double-dummy, but would probably be defeated in practice by the 4-1 trump split.

Against the Ngans, North-South eached four spades, which offered the best match-point result if it succeeded. After the one-spade opening, which would not be everyone's choice two diamonds was probably a virtual game force, as it is in some styles. This would account for South's ag-

The queen of hearts was led and the suit was continued. South ruffed and entered dummy with a diamond lead to play a trump. When East played low, there were two good reasons to: play the king or the queen. The spade

ace was likely to be with Eas and the second vulnerable bid, and West work ably have raised hearts holding.

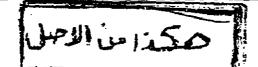
Company Company

But rookies do not always these things, and South line, ten. This might have been the play in somewhat different stances, but here it was disast West won with the jack and yet another heart. By refusing South could have escaped I one, but he did ruff and los completely. A veil can be dri the rest of the proceedings.

NORTH 6AKJ102-**♣10765** SOUTH (D) 043 4KQ182 East and West were vulner

16 Pass 84 Pass 44 Pess

West led the heart queen.



Jumbles COUGH FUSSY MOTHER CALICO

Answer: What a wolf invited a girl for— SCOTCH & SOFA

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I, Boulevard Ney, 75018 Paris



da's Bill Barber is effectively checked by Quebec's tiff early in the deciding game of the National Hockey earns' preliminary playoff series. The Flyers won, 5-2

NHL Playoffs

ILIMINARY ROUND (Best of Pive) Loads was Pittsborgh Loads was perfect, 2-2) is 4. Pittsburgh 2 rsh 4. St. Louis 4 JSS. Pittsburgh 4 urgh 6. St. Louis 3 JSA. Pittsburgh 1 iodelphia vs. Quebec Selphia wiss series, 3-2) siphia 4, Quebec 4 Aphia 8, Quebec 5 c 2, Philippetoble

UARTERFINALS (DASS-Of-Seven) Phon VS, M.Y. (sk onion of Islanders idens at Edmonton Apr. 17 — Buffalo at Minnesota Apr. 25 — Buffalo at Minnesota x-Apr. 22 — Minnesolo at Bullalo x-Apr. 24 — Buffalo at Minnesolo

N.Y. Roogers vs. \$1, Louis Apr. 16 — Rongers of St. Louis Apr. 17 — Rongers of St. Louis Apr. 19 — St. Louis at Rangers Apr. 26 — St. Louis at Rangers x-Apr. 24 — St. Louis of F at-Apr. 26 — Recenses et 4

Colpany vs. Philadelphia Apr. 15 — Colpany of Philadelphia Apr. 17 — Colpany of Philadelphia Apr. 17 — Philadelphia of Colpany Apr. 20 — Philadelphia of Colpany Apr. 22 — Colpany of Philadelphia Colpany of Philadelphia of Colpany

Tuesday's Scorins Sommeries
Philodelphie S. Quebec 2 (AlpoLeish (1), Hill
(2), Lineman (2), Holmgran (2), Propp (3);
Goulet (3), A. Stosiny (4)),
St. Louis 4 Pithburgh 3 (Suiter (2), Federico
(4), LaPointe (1), Cromben (2); Gordner (1),
Fermison (2), Mallone (2);

Flyers, Blues Take NHL Series

PHILADELPHIA - The Philadelphia Flyers, who watched two other powerhouses dismantled in the National Hockey League playoffs' opening round, weren't about to let the Quebec Nordiques

of Linseman's shot and flipped the puck over the prone Bouchard. Propp tallied his third goal of the post-season at 5:07 when Linseman sent him a pass from behind the Quebec net. Propp fired a 15-too ter from the slot through Bouchard. Anton Stastny scored a power-play goal at 6:16 of the third period and were outshot for the game, 37-18.

Red Smith

Toy Bulldog With a Bite

der, comes a letter from Teddy Hayes, who trained Jack Dempsey until Jack broke with Doc Kearns, his manager, and who then trained Mickey Walker. Teddy enclosed an old column about Walker and

Both have gone to the great speakeasy in the sky since the piece was written, but the Hayes letter and the column brought back treasured memories of the Toy Bulldog, who began as a featherweight and fought heavyweights on the world-championship level, and of the dauntless Kearns — of whom Archie Moore said, "Give Doc a hundred pounds of steel wool, and he'll knit was a store."

you a stove."

Walker had been welterweight and middleweight champion of the world. He had charged through the light-heavyweight ranks, fighting men like Tommy Loughran, Leo Lomski and Maxie Rosenbloom. And — at 165 pounds — he took on the top heavyweights.

After his boxing days, Walker had been a nightclub entertainer, a singer, a columnist for The Police Gazette, a radio announcer, a referee, a bartender and an excellent primitive painter, and now he was rehearsing for a Broadway play called "Walk Hard."

During a dinner break, he told tales of the roistering days of Pro-hibition, when "what was mine then set up goals by linemates Paul Holmgren and Brian Propp. After Linseman completed a 2on-1 by beating Northque goalie Dan Bouchard with a 10-foot was Doc's and what was Doc's was mine" and when the two of them drank up the millions Mickey had backhander, Holmgren made it 4-1 at 2:48 when he took the rebound

New York Times Service

NEW YORK. — From Sasabe, Ariz., which is on the Mexican bordays are past and the money is gone. If you could do it over again.

gone. If you could do it over again. would you change anything?"

"Not a damned thing," said the Toy Bulldog, and his muffin face was merry. Then he sobered.

"You know," he said, "if art had broke out on me sooner than it did, I'd be a millionaire today, because instead of raising hell with Kearns I'd of been living in a garret painting."

ret painting."
He told how art had broke out

He went to a movie, a film of "The Moon and Sixpence," Somer-set Maugham's fictionalized biography of Gauguin, and he walked directly from the theater to an artists' supply store, where he bought paints and brushes, canvas and an

"I took the stuff home and started painting," he said. "And a pic-ture came out."

In 1931, Kearns matched Walker with Jack Sharkey, who would whip Max Schmeling for the heavyweight title the following year. (Sharkey had lost to Schmeling on a foul in a bout for Gene Tunney's vacated championship.)

The Tiger's Teneup

Deciding that his tiger needed a tuneup match, Kearns chose Bearcat Wright for a go-round in Omaha. When the train stopped in Chicago, a crowd of newspaper men got aboard. Mickey invited them to have a drink and, as belits

a courteous host, joined them. The train reached Omaha at 8 a.m., and Mickey had not been to bed. Teddy Hayes hustled him to a hotel and tucked him into the sack, but Walker was sick when Hayes woke him for the weigh-in at 3 that afternoon. He was still sick when he climbed into the ring and saw the Bearcat — 260 pounds and 6 feet 4, the biggest man in boxing except for Primo Camera.

In the first round, Wright landed a right to the top of Mickey's head and Walker went down face first, barely making it back to his feet at the count of 9. Every time Wright landed a body punch, Mickey gurgled, but he was fight-

He did a job on the monster's giblets through the seventh round Ketchel!"

eighth; although the Bearcat beat the count, Mickey won a clear decision in 10.

Three months later, he fought Sharkey. Mickey thought he won clearly. Most of the press agreed, and Arthur Donovan, the referee, gave him 11 rounds and Sharkey 4. But one judge gave Sharkey a shade, the other called the bout even, and it went into the record as

Walker fought Schmeling Sept. 26, 1932, in the old Long Island Bowl. Schmeling punched both his eyes shut. Mickey was down three times. His face was beaten out of shape, his mouth was cut, and he groped through a bloody mask, Although Kearns was brave to a fault, he refused to let his man answer the bell for the ninth round. John Lardner described the colloquy that ensued:

"I guess this was one we couldn't win, Mike," the doctor said solemnly when the fighter had pulled his brains together. Walker gave him a bleary but arrogant

"Speak for yourself, Kearns,' he said, spitting blood on the floor. 'You threw in the sponge, not

For years, Walker operated a saloon called The Toy Bulldog on Eighth Avenue across 49th Street from the old Madison Square Garden. One night his friend Francis Albertanti, newspaperman and publicist, was in the joint when a stranger in a state of incandes-cence addressed the proprietor. "Mickey Walker!" the stranger

said. "The greatest! I've seen 'em all, Mickey, and there never was one like you. Dempsey among the big guys, you among the smaller guys. I saw 'em all, and you were

the greatest."
"You say you've seen 'em all,"
Albertanti said, "Did you ever see Ketchel?**

"Stanley Ketchel?" the guy said. "I saw Ketchel 10 times, maybe 15. I saw him . . . " "How do you think Mick here

would have done against Ketchel?" Albertanti asked. The stranger turned on Mickey with a snarl.
"Walker," he said, "you bum!

You couldn't whip one side of

STRUGGLE — Mike Dunleavy (10) of the Houston Rockets and James Silas of the San Antonio Spurs battle for the ball in Tuesday's NBA Western Conference semifinal playoff game. The Rockets, paced by Calvin Murphy's 36 points and Moses Malone's 34, won, 123-117, to take a 3-2 series lead. Forwards Reggie Johnson and Mark Olberding led the losers with 25 and 21 points, respectively.

NBA Playoffs

Milwoukes vs. Phili

Apr. 7 — Milwoukee 109, Philodelphio Apr. 10 — Philodelphio 108, Aliwoukee Apr. 12 — Milwoukee 109, Philodelphia Apr. 15 — Milwoukee of Philodelphia Apr. 17 — Philodelphia of Milwoukee z-Apr. 19 — Milwoukee of Philodelphia Calcage vs. Boston Calcage vs. Boston Apr. 5 — Boston 120, Chicago 109 Apr. 7 — Boston 105, Chicago 107 Apr. 10 — Boston 105, Chicago 107 Apr. 12 — Boston 107, Chicago 107 Apr. 12 — Boston 107, Chicago 107 Apr. 12 — Boston 107, Chicago 107

(Heuston Roads series 3-2)
Apr. 7 — Houston 107, San Antonio 99
Asr. 8 — Son Antonio 125, Houston 113
Asr. 18 — Houston 112, Son Antonio 99
Apr. 12 — Son Antonio 114, Houston 112
Asr. 14 — Houston 122, Sox Antonio 117
Apr. 15 — Son Antonio at Houston
Apr. 15 — Son Antonio at Houston

Konsos City vs. Phoenix (Konsos City leads sertes, 3-1) Apr. 7 — Phoenix 102, Konsos City 80 Apr. 7 — Proteins IIIZ, Konsos Lify Bo Apr. 8 — Kansos Chiy B2, Phoenil, 83 Apr. 10 — Konsos Chiy B2, Phoenil, 92 Apr. 15 — Konsos Chiy 102, Phoenils 98 Apr. 15 — Konsos Chiy of Phoenils x-Apr. 17 — Phoenils of Konsos Chiy x-Apr. 19 — Konsos Chiy of Phoenils (x-K necessary)

Transactions

stippel Football Length

MONTREAL—Acquired Gree Barrow, sive lockle, from Toronto for first- and round draft picks in 1982.

COLLEGE
APPALACHIAN STATE—Nomed Kevin

tros Finally Win, 8-2, Over Braves

t inning with a home an Ashby drove in two an Ashby drove at 13
any night to pace a 13
any night to pace a 13
coming to the Braves in an ouscasson trade with Philadelphia, yielded six hits, four walks and four runs in 3% innings.

Ashby doubled in a run in a fifth and had an RBI sinout carried the Houston

paller Joe Niekro, a 20er in each of the last is, also batted in two a single. He scattered nd struck out four. tional Leagne West (1-4) had been one loss a equaling their worst tory, and before Tues-

loser Bob Walk's third wer the left-field (ence: first, Jose Cruz ended making his debut after

seven hits and four runs in two Dodgers 7, Giants 1 in San Francisco, Fernando Valenzuela pitched a four-hitter

1 victory over the Giants. der Bruce Berenyi threw a two-hitter and George Foster hit his second home run of the season to

three-run lifth and had an RBI sinneir first triumph of the gle in the sixth. Both hits came off reliever Rick Mahler, who gave up reliever Rick Mahler, who gave up bases and set up Fisk's third career

and Ron Cey drove in three runds as Los Angeles extended its win-ning streak to five games with a 7-In San Diego, rookie righthan- to lead the Indians to a 7-1 triumph over Texas.

lead Cincinnati to a 4-0 win over



become home wreckers Tuesday

night And Mike Crombeen was the spirit of St. Louis in the Blues' marathon victory over the Pitts-

burgh Penguins.

After seeing the Montreal Canadiens and Boston Bruins eliminat-

ed in first-round action, the Flyers, led by Ken Linesman, escaped elimination with a 5-2 victory over

Quebec. Linseman scored one goal and assisted on two others in the

first 5:07 of the third period to

break open a close game and lead Philadelphia into the quarterfinals.

Crombeen's goal followed a per-

fect centering pass from Mike Zuke and chimaxed 25 minutes and

16 seconds of wide-open overtime

hockey during which Pittsburgh goalie Greg Millen and his St. Louis counterpart, Mike Liut,

came up big several times. The Blues' 4-3 home-ice win, which put them in the quarterfinals, was their

first playoff series victory since

With the score tied 2-2. Rick La-

Pointe had picked up a rebound off the glass at the left point and fired a shot past Millen to give the

Blues a 3-2 lead at 3:34 of the final period. But the the Penguins' Greg Malone tied the game, 3-3, with 9:24 left to play when he scored

off a rebound of a shot by Rod

Big 3d Period

In the Flyers' triumph, Al Hill broke a 1-1 tie at 10:05 of the sec-

ond period with his second playoff goal. The Flyers increased their

edge to 5-1 as Linseman scored 18

seconds into the third period and

In the American League, in Chicago, Cariton Fisk's grand-slam home run, the highlight of a six-run fourth inning, helped THe White Sox bury Milwankee, 9-3. before a Comiskey Park record opening-day crowd of 51,560. With two out in the fourth, Tony Bernazard singled and Bill Almon walked; Ron LeFlore singled home one run and Mike Squires beat out an infield hit to fill the

Indians 7, Rangers 1 In Cleveland, Toby Harrah and Bo Diaz drove in two runs apiece

extended its unbeaten streak to six with a 5-2 win over the Angels. The touted Angel batting order managed only two hits, one an in-

two singles, two walks and two sacrifice flies produced their second straight two-run output against the A's.

Twins 5. Mariners 4

In Seattle, Ron Jackson hit two bases-empty home runs and Jerry Koosman ran his lifetime record against the Mariners to 7-0 as Minesota nipped Seattle, 5-4. Jackson hit starter Glen Abbott's first pitch of the lifth over the left-field wall for the Twins' first homer of the season. His second, the margin of victory, came in the seventh.

In Kansas City, Mo., Rick Peters' opposite-field single scored In Anaheim, Calif., Mike Norris pitched a four-hitter and Cliff Johnson scored a run and delivered a two-run single as Califaria. thrown out twice trying to steal second, Clint' Hurdle was out trying to stretch a double and Hal McRae was tagged out in a rundown between third and home.

FIFA, NASL Still at Odds **Over Variations in 2 Rules**

From Agency Dispatches till the following day. The NASL NEW YORK — FIFA, the approval was telexed by the USSF soccer's world governing body, to FIFA Monday, again has told the North American A USSF statement Soccer League that it can not play by its own rules. The NASL be-lieved it already had permission to do so. The U.S. Soccer Federation, be the result of a misintrepretation in the middle, says the internation-al mail system and a misinterpret-"By choosing to twist the c

each game rather than two. FIFA told the NASL last December the changes were unacceptable.
The NASL says it asked FIFA

for permission to use its own rules for the rest of this season but then to abardon them and use FIFA's thereafter. NASL Commissioner Phil Woosnam said last week the league had received the reprieve in a letter from FIFA President Dr.

In response, the NASL quoted the March 23 letter from Havelange to Kurt Lamm, secre-tary-general of the USSF. It says, in part, that Lamm had "pointe out to me that it would be advis-able that FIFA would accept that application of the Laws of the Game as handled by the NASL would not be punished until the end of 1981, since their league competition was about to start, we agreed, provided that the USSF would send to FIFA a correspondence in this sense and that the NASL would be acknowledging

the procedure formally."

An NASL spokesman acknowledged that that portion of the letter was disjointed and that Havelange is a non-English-speaking Brazilian. But Woosnam said the NASL interpreted the segment as tacit approval of a reprieve.

The NASL says it sent the USSF its agreement with what it perceived to be FIFA's approval. the USSF until last Thursday; the NASL did not receive its copy un-

A USSF statement late Tuesday, quoting its president, Gene Ed-wards, said the NASL decision to revert to its own rules "appears to

the NASL has two modified rules — a pair of 35-yard offsides lines rather than one at midfield and three substitutions per tens. the NASI, in the untenable posi-tion of facing sanction by FIFA." The USSF risks expulsion from FIFA at the FIFA executive com-

mittee meeting in Madrid May 7 if it continues to apply non-FIFA

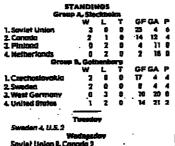
Soviet and U.S. Teams Score Hockey Victories

Joan Havelange.

A statement Tuesday from FIFA in Zurich denied such a reprieve had been granted.

In response, the NASL quoted defeated Canada, 8-2, in its final application of the strength of a blistering, four-goal second period, the Soviet Union defeated Canada, 8-2, in its final application of the World of the preliminary match at the World Ice Hockey Championships here Wednesday. "We played a good match," said Soviet Coach Viktor Tikhonov. "We prepared seriously for it." It was Canada's 16th straight loss to the Russians in world championship and Olympic hockey play since 1963. In Gothenburg, meanwhile, the

United States, with Dave Christian, Reed Larsen and Dave Debol scoring in the opening 4:37 of the third period, rallied for six unanswered goals to defeat West Germany, 10-6.



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I Kunkel makes the call as Milwaukee's Larry Hisle is if second by Chicago shortstop Bill Almon. Carlton ad-slam homer highlighted the White Sox' 9-3 victory.

Major League Standings

THOMAL LE	AGUE	•			AMERIC	AM LEA East	.OU S		•
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Net Coverage

new administration first came into office, they put bids out on a safety net that would take care of the really underprivileged and disadvantaged when David Stockman and his budget cutters pushed most of the government social programs out the window.

Originally, the specifications called for the safety net to be large enough to save all the needy in the United &: States.

It has not been constructed yet, and I went over a to the contractor Buchwald

to find out why. The vice president of the project said it wasn't his fault. "We had the thing built," he said. "But every time we were ready to deliver it, we got a call from the Stockman people saying we had to make it smaller. Originally, the safety net was designed to save needy people on welfare, those suffering from hunger, lack of shelter, as well as the unemployed, Vietnam veter-ans, minority youths and senior

I must say so myself.
"But then someone from OMB came over to look at it and said. 'We're going to have to make some changes. We've decided the safety net will catch too many people Could you make it lighter and nar-

citizens. It was a pretty good net, if

I told him we could, but I wasn't too sure how safe it would

'If we cut out school lunches, education benefits and public housing, you won't need such heavy rope will you? he asked me. I said, 'No we won't. But what happens if the people who benefit-

ed from those programs fall?"

"He said, "They'll just have to pick themselves up from the sidewalk and walk away."

"So we went back to the drawing boards, and came up with a net that would only be able to catch the absolutely down and out, who had no other place to go but in the under them, so they won't get

We were testing it when we got a call from the budget cutters, who said they had miscalculated on their figures and wanted us to reduce the size of the safety net by another 20 percent, 'We can no longer catch the people on food

legal-aid programs for the poor, and we're cutting out mass transportation grants, day care centers. and job employment training projecis, as well as veterans benefits, they told us. By doing this we can cut down on the number of people holding the net. It has to be done if we want to get government spend-

The project vice president said, "I told them I'd make any net they wanted, but I wouldn't take the responsibility for what happened when the people walking a tight rope in America realized there was nothing underneath them. They said it wasn't my responsibility.
"I thought I had it just the right

size, when I got another call from the OMB asking me if I could make the net slightly bigger. I asked them 'How big?' and they said, 'Big enough to catch all the tobacco farmers.' It seemed that Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, who has a lot to say about what the administration does, wanted to make sure the tobacco interests had a place to jump if

So we made the net large enough to catch the tobacco farmers, but small enough so no other farmers would be able to use it. I've made a lot of safety nets in my time, but this one really was a lulu

"Well, we had it all ready to ship over to Stockman when the phone rang again, and the voice on the other end said, 'By the way, is your safety net strong enough to catch the military industrial complex? I said, 'Are you crazy? It can hardly hold six ghetto people in Chicago. Well, we have to have a net that will eatch the contractors who

are making all the new weapons

for the Pentagon.'

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"'What for?' I wanted to know. And he replied, 'We think we've given them enough rope but theyinsist on a net to protect them against inflation, cost overtuns and stuff that doesn't work. They say they won't build military hardware unless they have a safety-net

"I told them, 'Do you realize how big a net you're going to need for that?' and all the guy said was 'Don't worry about it. Money is no

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PRENCH PROVINCES

Isozaki: Rejecting Japan's Past

Fighting the Trend to Vulgarity in Postwar Buildings

The structure, by Taro Okamoto.

had a cracked, grimaced face and

riod," said Arata Isozaki, the ar-

chitect and planner who has since emerged as the best-known of Tange's followers.

'Hated Every Minute'

plaza, and he designed a not-

very-successful robot that operat-

ed inside what was virtually a gi-

gantic hanger. He said he hated

every minute of it. "I did my best

to escape," he said at his new stu-

dio at the back of the Defense

A reporter who was at the Osa-1 show in 1970 saw Isozaki, a

tall man with bovish features,

dashing about the plaza, smiling,

giving orders, shoving the heavy

robot around and apparently enjoying himself. Expo 70 did have

Ministry in Tokyo.

Isozaki was in charge of the

Yes, that was a nightmare pe-

brightly colored limbs.

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service

YOTO, Japan - Architec-In ture to a great extent reflects society — social history and politics — as witness the broad avenues built in Paris by Haussmann (good for crowd control by artillery) or the monuments to a new culture in Wash-

After World War II, architecture flourished in Japan, where large city spaces were cleared by U.S. bombs. But after two dynamic decades of economic growth, Japanese architecture, which had gained its best-known expression in the work of Kenzo Tange - notably his 1964 Olympic Stadium in Tokyo - then lapsed under the burden of an big-business establishment that seemingly had no taste.

The violent student demonstrations of the late 1960s led to an almost vicious architectural reaction, best expressed in the new Supreme Court Building in Tokyo. The building appears like an aboveground version of Hit-ler's last bunker, brooding and close to hysterical. The reaction could also be seen last year in a new metropolitan police headquarters in downtown Tokyo. With its knotted tower and blank sides, it is considered by many to be one of the ugliest structures conceived in post-1945 Japan.

Inevitable Reaction

But the Japanese are nothing if not sensitive. A reaction set in. and in recent years there has been a feeling that the worst could not prevail much longer at the expense of native ingenuity. Younger men, disciples of Tange, aggressively sought major commissions. They generally failed to obtain them against the large firms with connections, but they were able to show their spirit.

A turning point was the gigantic industrial exhibition called Expo '70, which was staged in the hills not far from Osaka. It represented all that was vulgar in contemporary Japanese architecture. At the heart of the exhibition was a plaza designed by a team of Tange people that was dominated by an anthropomorphic sculpture 200 feet high.

Isozaki has been commissioned, against great competition and with the support of an old friend, the Los Angeles-based painter Sam Francis, to design the new Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art.

Isozaki's interest in the hermaphrodite figure is not a fad. In his work in Japan one senses a perpetual ambiguity, coupled with execution of the highest standards. After Expo '70, he turned to the design of two major buildings, one of which was the memorable clubhouse for a golf course at Fujimi. Isozaki de-signed the building in the shape of a question mark. It raises the question, in a form hidden from club members, about the utility of golf, which Isozaki regards as

an imbecilic sport.
Marcel Duchamp-style jokes punctuate his work, and the Los Angeles museum and that city's

The artistic vocabulary of the architect picked to design the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art is almost entirely

Western, starting with a fascination with the sculpture of Hermaphroditus in the Borghese Palace in Rome.

its good points. It served as a rallying point for young designers who furnished scores of gaudy. usually nasty pavilions with in-

teresting touches.

After Expo '70, Isozaki, who is now 50 and has just secured his first public commission abroad, turned his back on the past. He became independent of Tange and his contemporaries and be-gan doing work that attracted worldwide attention among his fellow professionals.

His range is great and his concealed humor infectious. The artistic vocabulary from which he "quotes" is almost entirely Western, starting with a fascination with the sculpture of Hermaphroditus in the Borghese Palace planners had best be wary. "So far we've made a good start," Isozaki said after conferring with planners in California. "I am very happy. The museum's architectural committee, headed by Max Palevsky, agreed on a revised plan to get the space we need — the original space was much too small — by asking the local redevelopment authority for extra space in another new building close by and connected by an underground passage. The feeling is good."

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

Only one thing seems certain about the Los Angeles building: somewhere inside Isozaki is likely to incorporate another pun at

the expense of the "redundant"

concept of the art museum. Isozaki's latest work in Japan is a factory gymnasium building for the Nippon Electric Glass Co. at Otsu, near Kyoto. It is a visual success. The cafe noir and case au lait stripes on the outside of the building, crated and "packed" or held together by diagonal steel hawsers, lend a bold color to a dismal industrial landscape near Lake Biwa. Isozaki has sought to epitomize modern Japan: nature destroyed.

But there are problems with the Nippon Electric Glass building, which was truncated by company request. A guest room concealed inside a structural "Monroe curve" - another part of the Isozaki iconography is the Marilyn Monroe nude after which he designed a very uncomfortable-looking chair - was flattened in the course of construction. The atmosphere in the antechamber is cold, abstract and unpleasant.

We wanted to bring in a hot plate," a company manager said,
"but isozaki wouldn't let us do
that. He said, "No hor plates in
here." The factory's idea was to serve hot food direct to a table that occupies the center of the pillared guest mour.

Balancing Factor

The balancing factor — there is always one in Isozaki's work is humor, his own and his wife's. Aiko Miyawaki is a sculptor. Her advice appears to be important to Isozaki, countering a ministic tendency in him.

She is the one who spots the traps ahead of time - which commissions are likely to be disastrous in terms of politics, which jobs should be sought with a relentless passion and singlemindedness. In recent years, Iso-zaki has outrun rivals, including the formidable diplomat-archi tect Kishin Kurokawa, another Tange disciple. He has put himself head and shoulders above the crowd as Japan's leading post-Tange architect.

in a reientlessly competitive profession, Isozaki's wife appears to be his secret weapon. "Watashi wa chikaramochi." said with a smile. "I am strong."

PEOPLE: 3 Previous Marriages
Of Mrs. Carey Reveals Evergeline Gouletes Carey, who in Atlanta, will succeed Be Bernstein leathed up with once claimed she was the widow of a single marriage, actually had three husbands before she married

New York Gov. Hugh Carey. The latest former husband to surface was George Kalterns, a Greek en-

gineer now living in Athens. A

spokesman for the governor said the couple married in a 1958 civil

ceremony and divorced in 1963. The Careys took their vows Satur-

day in a Greek Orthodox ceremo-

said Mrs. Carey, 44, had two for-mer husbands — Franciskos Kal-laniotis and Erangelos Metaxas. In

a statement, Carry, 62, hinted he had not known about the Kaltezas

marriage before his wedding. He

said he considered the situation to

be essentially a family matter. "I

am certain in my own mind that I

now possess all the relevant facts

about the life and marriages of

Evangeline Gouletas-Carey prior

to our marriage. These matters in

no way change or will change my love and devotion for my wife. I believe her decision to be silent on

her previous marriages was made in good faith to protect her child and grandchildren." The Chicago

businesswoman initially claimed

she had been married only to Kal-

laniotis and that she thought he

was dead. A printed biography is-

sued in March by her real estate company, American Invaco, said

she was married in 1955 and wid-

owed. However, on April 2, the day after she and Carey an-nounced their engagement, report-ers found she had also been mar-

ried to Metaxas. Officials of the Greek Orthodox Church con-firmed she had received exclesiasti-

cal divorces from both men. Kal-

laniotis surfaced in Los Angeies

over the weekend and told report-

ers he did not know why his for-

mer wife had said he was dead.

The two have a 25-year-old daugh-

Former Washington Post report-

er Carl Bernstein, best known for his coverage of the Waterpale

scandal, is being removed as Washington bureau chief for ABC

ter, Maria Kallas Stanzies.

in New York City. Aides had

ingion Post reporter Bob. seed to any epen nearbabel. HZET Prize in 1973 for Water coverage, Berestein and V ward later wrote two books c subject, "All the President's ! on which a movie was based The Final Days," on the dor of the Nixon administration. Archbishop of Canterbury est Rancie will begin a time coast-to-coast tour of the L States next week his limit

foreign tour. The spiritual is of Church of England and a worldwide Anglican County will preside over a meeting plican primites in Washin D.C., from April 27 to May 1 sermon at the Washington of sermon at the Washington C dral April 26 will be national evined and Prince Charles will him for a service there on M The archbishop will receiv honorary doctorate of div-from the University of the in Sewance, Tenn., will pres New York City and at Iowa University, and will also visit cago and Los Angeles.

Mikhall Barvshulkov and B Nureyes performing togethe the first time was the drawing for the opening night gain o Paul Taylor Dance Compar New York. They didn't 4 much — nobody did — be the vehicle was Taylor's spoof-on-America dance.
Sea to Shining Sea. For measure, Herationa Gingold, Verdon, Betty Consden and As Green also were in it, with dancers from the company.

in a hotel room in Manh actor Albert Famey gave his a his art. He sat and had his h ant growth of hair shaved off, down to the pate. As a hairch and a makeup man relieved ney of his hair; the actor is take some solace in the fact going hald for the next live m will help him earn more the million. Finney must be come ly baid for the entire fil schedule of the movie versic the Broadway musical "Annie which he plays the multim naire Daddy Warbucks. The tile" company went into rebes a month ago and will soon ! filming location scenes in York and at Monmouth Colle

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